Routes to tour in Germany

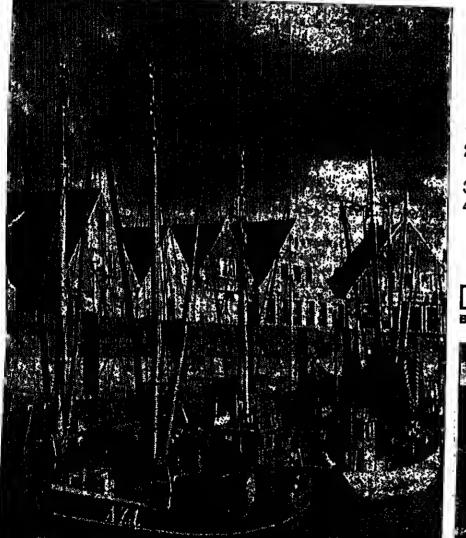
The Green Coast Route

German roads will get you there - wherever people live end there ere sights worth sealng. Old churches or helftimbered houses, changing lendacapes or townships. There are just too meny impressions, so meny people find it herd to see at a giance whet would ault their personal taste. Which is why we in Germany have laid out wellmarked tourist routes concentrating on a special feature. Take the coast. We

are keen Europeans and happy to share the Green Coast Route with the Dutch. Danes and Norweglans. But we do feel that we in the north-west of Germany have the most varied section of the route. Offshore there are the North and East Frislan islends. Then there ere the rivers Elbe, Weser and Ems. There are moors and foresta, hollday resorts with all manner of recreationel facilities. Spes. castles and museums. And

the Hanseatic cities of Bremen and Hamburg with their art gallerles, theatres and shopping streats.

Come end see for yourself the north-west of Germany. The Green Coast Route will be your gulde.



1 Neuharlingerslei 2 A Frisian farmhouse in the Altes Land

3 Bremen 4 The North Sea

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV





WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

mburg, 17 April 1983

Europe haunted by spectre of nuclear battleground

Frankfurter . Neue Presse

passibility of a nuclear war being limited to Europe is a consy recurring feature of the arms -up and disumnument debate.

t is a tapic as old as Nato itself. The ment the West joined forces to counthe Eastern threat America's Euronallies were worried the United Stunight leave them in the lurch.

hev also feared, time and again, that erica might be tempted to wage war Russia in Enrope.

variaus deterrent doctrines that prevailed in Nato's strategic thinkover the years have been drawn up ly ta make US guarantees appear illy credible to the Russians and to

henever the Americans worked on of an overall deterrent many were hed they might end up leaving the ean to their own devices to save

emergence of Eurostrategic weanaw presents un opportunity of ing the spectre of a war limited to

it is advisable to take a constant look at the probability or likeliof any such limited engagement,

IN THIS ISSUE DAFFAIRS pils Gromyko, door.

issilae compromiae hes ean slammed

rzel, the man who almost came Chencollor

ULTURE le for the stomacha the world: grains of thon both sides

hing for water under Sahara desert

k your doors looks, hore mes the Dorlmand police lorce

Madaget in constitution in the control of the contr fally now the Russians have taken reatening the Europeans that it happen if they allow the Amerito offset the advantage the Soviet n.:enjoys by virtue of the arms

d-up it has already undertaken. e first question one must ask is e this limited war might be waged. be extends from the Atlantic to the

Would it be possible to limit fighting to between the Atlantic and the Elbe, as Soviet Defence Minister Ustinov has lately sought to suggest?

Poland, Czechoslovakia and, above all, the western part of the Soviet Union could be kept out of the action.

So the Soviet Union would be clearly at a disadvantage if it were to allow a limited war to be waged in Europe that would he sure to weaken Russia decisi-

Right from the first engagement the Soviet Union would need to try to drag the United States into the fray,

America has a substantial military establishment stationed in Europe as an carnest of its guarantees. The United States could not possibly sacrifice US munpower in Europe withunt butting un eyelld If the Soviet Union were to try to take Western Europe hy surprise.

Sn both superpawers have every good reason for seeking to avoid a clash in liurope, as Hitler of all people realised shortly hefore his end.

uge about the V I and the V 2 he soems to have immediately appreciated the future significance of what were tha first long-runge missiles.

Moscow, let it be udded, is still a part

It is hardly likely that the GDR.

Between them they are both Moscow's major allies und the part of the Soviet Union tht occounts for a crucial shure of Russia's industrial and egriculturnl potential.

On being shown impressive film font-

Once weupons of this kind had been fully developed, he suid, it would no longer be possible to fight wars in Europe because there would no longer be enough room.

The dunger of destabilisation lies elsewhere, in the evident inubility of the

A soldler says goodbye

Genarel Frederick Kroesen, the Supreme Commender of the American land forces in Europe, le retiring. He makea his officiel goodbys to Germany here to President Karl Cerstens in Bonn, Ganerel Krossen, who survived a terrorist eseaselnetion attempt in Heidelbarg in 1981, is to be succeeded by General Glenn K. Otis, (Photo: AP)

The lutest news is that both America and Russin ure developing new untimissile systems, and it hardly matters. whether they are anti-missila missiles or. rely on laser technology.

The risk remains that one power might establish u leud over the other for a longer porind.

The underdug inight feel dangernusly insecure, while the other could'succomh to the lemplition to make use of its advantuge while the gning was gond.

This state of affuirs demonstrates. morenver, that for reasons of mutual mistrust the world powers are simply not prepared to ubide by ngreements reuched on renouncing one thing or un-

As long as there are no overall, global agreements of this kind the quest to strike u bulance in existing, us it were "conventional" sectors must be maintuined.

The Soviet bid to make the Pershing 2 out to he a first-strike weapon and a threat to the balance of power is a burel'aced lle and a deliberate attempt to dis-

The US missiles lacks the range to be any such thing. It is only enpuble of reaching turgets on the western perimeter of the Soviel Union.

Disinformation and infimidation are ulso the alms of the assertion that there is an urgent threat of war being waged on the backs of a hundful of carefully chosen and strictly limited Enropeans.

The greatest deterrent is still the total inculculability of each and every armed conflict in Europe, especially as Europe is of vital importance to both superpo-

If anything, it is even more vital for the Soviet Union that it is for the United States, which is self-sufficient.

> Hans-Jouchim Nimtz Hrankfurjer Neue Presse, 9 April (983)

Coviet Delence Minister Dimitri Us-Stinoy hus threatened Western Europe with nuclear destruction. Warshw Pact Foreign Ministers.

meeting in Prague, have drawn up a ment offers and bids to reach un understanding.

Both moves have the same aim in

mind, that of preventing missile modernisation by Nato und the stationing of new US medium-range missiles in Eu-

Mershall Ustinov was critical of the threat to peace posed by hundreda of American medium-range missiles that were to be based in Western Europe.

He conveniently forgot to note that the real threat to peace (and the arms race the Kremlin claims not to went) is posed by the hundreds of Soviet medlum-range missiles Moscow elready

Soviet threat a bid to foil missiles plan

has stationed, threatening Western Eu-

rope both militarily and politically. In spelling out the Soviet retaliation potential he did a number of fellow-travellers in Western Europe a disservice.

Soviet retaliation for the deployment of Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles, he sald, would be no means be limited solely to Western Europe.

It would inevitably extend to the United States too.

The cluim that Weshington plans to use missile modernisation as a means of

decoupling Western Europe from joint defence and waging a nuclear war limited to Europe happens to be part of the stock-in-trade of anti-American propa-

The offers of disarmement and renunciation of the use of force made in Prague are by no means uninteresting. but they call for careful analysis.

As long as the Soviet Union uses inuccurate figures ut the Vienna troop cut talks and shirks et Madrid its humanitarian and political obligations arising from the Helsinki accords the West should remain scepticel.

Moscow could demonstrate its will-Ingness to disarm much more convineingly by dismantling a missile belt that threatens all Western Europe.

That is a move that would end Neto's missile modernisation plans once and

i (Der Tugesspiege), 9 April (983)



■ WORLD AFFAIRS

Despite Gromyko, door to missiles compromise has not seen slammed

new coalition bas emerged in A Bonn: the coalition of the dissp-

The man behind the mood is Andrel Gromyko, the longest-serving Soviet Foreign Minister and thus the most experienced advocate of the Soviet Union's foreign and security policy in-

His reaction to President Reagan's auggestion for an interim sgreement for the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles has triggered off criticism in (almost) all of Bonn's political parties.

Only the Greens remain silent, a logieally consistent taciturnity considering that they regard the Nato double-decision as incorrect anyway.

No matter who suggests an interim agreement, they cannot expect support from this newcomer to the Bundestag.

The Greens, who are apparently backed on this point by Oskar Lafontalne, member of the SPD's national executive, are also holding back on commentaries on the negative reactions to the proposals.

However, political realities are not as uncomplicated as that. It looks as if the two superpowers have decided to conduct a large part of their nogotlating vio public speeches and press conferences, detouring as it were the conference table via public opinion

Doubts are in order as to whether this approach is conducive to success in Genoval with prestige and loss of face at risk if compromises backfire.

A solution will certainly not be reached If both sides remain inflexible.

Ever since 30 November, 1981, the United States and the Sovlet Union have been negotiating in Geneva on land-based, nuclear "greater-distance medium-rango missiles", 1. s. those which can travel between 1,000 and 5,500 kilometres (1NF talks).

The start to negotiations was made possible after the Soviet Union, despite statements to the contrary made to Chancellor Schmidt in June 1980, declared itself willing to go to the confe-

It then took another year of deeprooted reservations by President Resgan towards the Soviet Union in general and towards arms control in particular bofore talks actually got under way.

Evel since, both asgotlating partners have been unable to resolve the central problem: defining the term "balance of... power" in such a way as to make it understandable to both sides and thus turn it into an acceptable premise for

The Soviet Union is basically unchanged in its opinion that this balance already exists and that the scheduled daployment by Nato of medlum-range missies in Western Europe would upset this equilibrium at the expense of the Soviet Union.

During a press conference in which Andrel Gromyko replied to President Rangan's suggestion of a compromise solution in Geneva, this assessment of the situation was again reinforced.

However, there are s few things the Soviet Union must explain in this respect. In May 1978, the Soviet Union also felt that there was a balance of power. Then It had over 108 SS-20 launcher-missiles.

Today, there are 350 of these systems



ready for operation. It can be presumed that each of the launching platforms has at least one tripls-warhead missils. The potential is pretty impressive.

Nato, on the other hand, only has plans for the deployment of 572 singlewarhead missiles beginning in autumn this year in accordance with the Nato ble-decision.

France is only country which today already has 18 of the land-based nuclear medium-range missiles of the kind being discussed in Geneva. The figures therefore speak for themselves.

They certainly do not present a firm footing for Gromyki's diagnosis of a ba-

His main argument, therefore, is of a more fundamental political nature,

The Soviet Union lays a twofold elaim: first, to being a world power of equal status to the USA; and second, to ensuring its position of superiority in

Both claims are to be reflected in terms of military capacity. In this respect, however, the nuclear potantials of France and Britain have a

pretty important say in the matter. modernisation programmes

A t long last, Ronald Reagan csn be

A seen heading for un interim agree-

ment at the Geneva disormament talks.

zero approach - no deployment of

Amarican medlum-range missiles in Eu-

Andrel Gromyko has retorted with o

Moscow is sileking to its own version

tions on the reduction of Soviet poten-

uarantee of diplomatic success.

arms control a difficult task.

sarmament much of a chance.

Reagan in Washington - particularly

in the Pentagon - make progress in

They are not ganuinely interested in

boosting America's arms potential,

technologically outdoing the Soviets,

and regaining military supremacy, wha-

tever that may mean in this nuclear ags.

nings for more weapons don't give di-

Reagan is almost forced to side with

Their point of view and their year-

dlato proposal as such.

firm Nyet.

widening.

ed It shut.

Ho has stepped down from his zero-

countries alone will possess over 1,000 medium-rangs nucleur warhouds by the

This shows that negotiations which are limited to the Soviet-American halanes of power alone will ultimately prove Inadequate.

The zero option put forward by President Reagan in November 1981, supported by his Allies, was based especially on this bilaterul approach.

Reagan and his supporters have taken almost two years to show signs of compromise at the conference table. Hopefully, the new movo will puve

the way for the future. On 29 March, one day before the Easter break, US-negotlator Paul Nitze brought a new throe-point plan to the Ganeva talks,

The primary alm is to achievo an interim agreement on us low a level of armament as possible.

To this and, Washington agrees to cut down the number of its wurheads pruviding the Sovlet Union ugrees on u ceiling lavel valld for both purties.

The zero option will still remain on the conference table, not so much us u puckago deal but as u permanent reminder of the ultimate objective behind the Interim ogreement.

The latter is to be regarded us u first step towards the removal of all medlum-runge nuclear missiles,

According to the third poly HOME AFFAIRS blish the precise number of will

be covered by such an agreem Rapid coalition agreement results in Admittedly, there is notice tiully now about this sugar sticks to well-worn criteria. There is no taking into document full of ambiguities third-purty systams, I. c. no

prevailed but Strauss ensured that in-

Here again ws have a compromise

between the CDU, whose profile has al-

ways been somewhat blurred, and the

Still, the CDU succeeded in articulat-

ing its sympathy for the FDP while the

CSU prevailed in insisting that "The

Change" be implemented. The FDP

successfully stood its ground in bet-

Nobody who has analysed the paper

can seriously claim that the partles to it

have presented the German people with

The word "reform" that was so badly

(1969-1972) is conspicuous

overtuxed by the first SPD-FDP govern-

through its absence in the presont

The coalition partners deliberately

did not artificially streumline their pru-

gramme. All their plans, arguments and

ugreements ure based on a concept of

politics to the effect that heetle frenzy is

The coalition leaders have thus

adupted a stance as formulated by Karl

Jaspers in his remarks on Max Weher's

political philosophy: Think of the futu-

re while doing what is necessary at the

Helmut Kohl, who likes to think of

helr," netually thinks in the same simple

catogories as his great idol: What can

he our next ulm now? "What can feusi-

for "honesty," Max Weher said: "Every

Individual and the nution as a whole is

duty-bound to exercise self-discipline

This also delineates the frumework

on which this coalition agreement rests.

"In political thought and in philosophy,

utopias ure the means with which to get

u clearer grasp of the significance of

realities and make the way to an upturn

election victory in March gave him "the

power to risk the extraordinary, though

ulso risking his position of power." (Ju-

cellor Kohl's political position. It is also

u yardstick by which to measure him;

but the coalition paper does not exactly

this in mind it is

while addressing another Karl Jaspers

quote to the chancellor: "Does he say

und do what the people in this situation

This is an exact description of Chan-

Like Adenauer in the 1950s, Kohl's

In his election campaign, Kohl called

lily be done?" (Juspers).

und truthfulness."

palpable." (Jaspers)

set high standards.

"an historic concept."

no progmmme

strongly etched Bavarian CSU.

luence remains.

British and no Chinese involution that the history of the Federal glubal application, which are there will be no shifting of the been as quick and smooth as the Europa to Asia via relocating to between the CDU/CSU and the

l'inully, realiable verification ut seldom has a coalition agreement lities ure demunded to ensure insined so little. It teems with genera-parties ublde by the agreement and reads like a horoscope. You

Cromykn hus niready the lead into it what you will. idea of global application, the idea of global application, the idea of principle: for example that the Soviet Union's security in the should not regiment the people. Power China. at is smbiguous. It is written in poor

Harsh words were ultered man. Turns of phrase are used gard to the fullure to include he in are meant to keep as much as und British missiles in the flat hille in abeyance. However, the Soviet Foreign Fanz Josef Strauss should not have

has not slammed shut the me Helmut Kohl with so many empty lis to be filled at will.

Even in the eventuality of whore binding details would have ployment this year, Gromyin wided more overview, and would threaten to break off negotiation been essier to control. The puth is still free to a lockohl's tendency towards generalities are open to interpretation has pro-

Both sides must now start the lived for consensus, with a broad area d the Free Democrats, who are other's security interests more und thus remain willing and shough there are political reasons for

han approach, the agreement shows The invitation to Chancellet indication - or at least does not visit the Soviet Union announcity express - that the envisaged week can ulso be seen a signalitatures will have to be realised millithe by millimetre in the noxt four

Brungener Zeiteng toBut however, it must be said that no mment party has ever made us few u second Cubun crisis, or provided hist election.

sparage the American Preside Pathe contrary. All the conservatives was no mistaking the toughed mised was a tightening of belts. Deor perhaps because of it, the con-Nove doesn't have to be Governives won.

les, the Soviets have often show Programme tries to reconcile issues that are not reconcilable 9

They must oppreclate the she coalition paper is readable bethey eannot subject Europe to 1 see it is shallow and hence generally
kind of missile threat without see it is shallow and hence generally
psying them back in their own of the same and they must learn what Rep
And they must learn what Rep
pears to have learnt: "If we see the reduces a collection of pleasing
pears to have learnt: "If we see the reduces a collection of pleasing
missiles, it is better to have it is innovations.

The programme tries to reconcils the

al; it upholds tradition and supaliberal principles.

whole is a kind of political her-The German Trippe phrodite that provides a basis for a promise between the three parties.

Publisher Friedrich Remecks Edwarded This shows that CDU/CSU have the Edwarder Annually English Shows that CDU/CSU have the Edward Same Surrent Destricted Clear of taking advantage of the Georges Process Med cleur of taking advantage of the P. Here, Kohl has proved u sound fical instlnct. In return, Hans-Die-Genscher and Count Lambsdorff cised political restraint.

nd Strauss, the political fundamenhas acted on the principle that, politics in general, coalition talks down to the art of the possible. In way, he achieved more than he hibave expected.

ly forgoing a cabinet post in Bonn, to as consepondered pears quois you are sichieved more conservativo policy number which are suit on the writer less liberalism. To sum up: Kuhl

The term "change" provides the common ground. A change here - the concept is almost a leitmotif of the paper - means getting away from social utopia, forfeiting this in favour of a sober and austere day-to-day grind.

The state, the distributor of justice, calls on society to help itself and thus relieve the state of having to intervene. It is a lacklustre paper, a political hodgepodge of declarations of intent and eatchphrases.

The negotiators formulated political exigencies rather than political ideas.

Yet, in a way, the coalition agroement has some features of ingeniousness. The motto is: Keep in parenthesis, leave out, stay open to all sides.

The very language used is prosaic and noncommittal. From beginning to end, the document operates with ambiguous terminology: Scope for future political action has priority over precision in details and commitment.

The authors, writing In poor German, use turns of phrase meant to keep as much as possible in abeyance.

Take this passage on farm policy: "The promotion threshold for EEC measures is to be reviewed."

Or take judlelal policy: "The Interlor minister is requested to examine whether political extremism and crime uniong foreigners can be combatted more effectively by broadening the list of offences that make deportation man-

Whenever they wers unable to achieve ugreement, the negotlators resorted tu the formulu: "Whether . . . is to be re-

himself as Adenauer's "grandson and Thus, for instance, the lahour minister is now reviewing the pussibility of "special hardship pravisions for small pensinners through reduced health insurance contributions according to in-

> The puper also calls for an "lannedlate" assessment as to whether "eriminul code provisions forbidding demonstritors to cover their fuces and passively urin themselves are necessary." And such wishy-wushy agreements abound.

Another noncommittal formula is: 'The minister in charge is instructed to present a report."

For instance: "about the effects on internal security resulting from the restrictions introduced in the past few

Or: "The Interior minister is instructed to present a comparative study on legal assistance provisions, taking the following countries into account: Austria, Switzerland, Holland, Britain and

The same applies to the abortion pronul Code: "The Reich Insurance Regulations governing Section 218 are to be discussed as soon as the Constitutional Court ruling on this issue has been ob-

Almost coyly (what about the conservativo principles?) the paper goes on to state: "A programme for the protection of unborn life is considered necessary. It must pay special attention to improved counselling, adoption laws and fumily laws governing equalisation of burdens." The FDP obviously acted as the brakeman here.

In another section of the paper, the coalition partners arrive at "a consen-

sus" cemented by cautious declarations of Intent. There are formulations such as "It is agreed that a structural reform of the social security pensions scheme is

Consensus also sxists on "the necesslty to encourge foreigners to return to their home countries by permitting them to capitalise their social security claims.'

The same applies in the economic policy sector: "The federal government ussarts its market economy position in foreign affairs and its domestle market polley in Europe."

The maximum of consensus was achieved in the fiscal policy field whare the parties to the agreement also seem most determined to follow through: ."The fiscal policy must above all bolster the beginning economic upturn and promote growth impulses that will improve the omployment situation."

The sections dealing with the budget and fiscal policy are the most concrete.

But a closer look at the paper shows few political highlights in this respect. In parts of the paper the coalition parties seem to be trying to encourage themselves, using such formulations as "should", "will" or indeed "must" to prevent themselves from seeking a way

For example: "Wherever possible, investment spending should remain unafected by the cutbacks."

6 Lacklustre political hodgepodge of declarations of intent and catchphrases 🦻

Or: "There must be no shift of burdens from the federal government to the

Or: "We will prepare a new Income tax rate that will provide relief for the

The paper then becomes quite concrete on the Issue of consolidating the budget: "It is necessary to consolidata federal, stute and municipal budgets. Public sector budgets will be Improved to the tune of DM38bn to DM40bn between 1984 and 1986, meaning an unnuni rate of DM6.5bn to DM7bn for the federal budget, DM4.8bii for the states and about DM1.5bn for the municipali-

The paper is rather accommodsting on the issue of the surtax for higher eurners: "The surtax is to be levied at the present rate not only for 1983 and 1984 but also for 1985. It is not to be repaid nfter four but after seven years, i.e. in 1990, 1991 and 1992."

And, finally, the disenchanted citizen is fold that he will gel no interest on the surfax even under the new arrangement for a later repayment.

Incidentally, the loss in interest corresponds to the amount of the levy.

This is a shaky compromise and there are indications that harsh disputes betdy been programmed.

Deutschlandpolitik and foreign affairs were probably the easiest Issues to ugree on - si least in outline. But nothing has been lald down in writing.

Security polley has in any event never been a bone of contention between the conservatives and the FDP. They are agreed on upholding the two-track Nalo decision and determined to deploy the new generation of intermediate range US missiles should no agreement be reached in Oeneva.

The paper says surprisingly little ubout new initiatives in Bonn's Europe

Continued on page 7

Soviet poser: are 27 Pershings better than 54?

ropa providing the Soviets remove sli theirs - without however abandoning this target as his ultimate objective. His willingness to compromise was not, however, uccompanies by sit imme-

Political pressure ut home, however, the bulging opposition of the freezo movement, and his own ambitions to serve onother term as President prompted the President into showing signs of greater

of the zero option, according to which the stationing of just one more new weapon in Europa by the West would jeopardise the possibility of negotia-

figures yet.

The gulf between the positions taken by the two superpowers is therefore still and come up with a counterproposal. If they don't it will be easier to pass However, more important in this rethe buck when looking for a scapegoat spect is the fact that Reagan has opened the door and Gromyko has not slamm-

lino of negotiation and Reagan may find it hard to stay this course.

Serious discussion may nor begin, but only may, since there are still plenty of obstacles on both sides and there is no The attitude of influential advisers to compromiss solution from the West.

mutual disarmament but primarily in

The Soviet Foreign Minister referred "unacceptable."

And even if he didn't make any threats, or conjure up horror visions of

these "hawks" by his own ideological

The new American move is certainly late in coming. And what is more, it's still pretty vague; no concrete facts and

It looks as if Reagan is leaving it up to the Soviets to make the next move

for the fallure of talks in Geneva. This may not be the most favourable

US-negotiator, Paul Nitze, is going to have to lay his cards on the table pretty soon and deliver some kind of draft

At first glance, and even at second, the Soviet reaction is not all that encou-

Gromyko relterated what Moscow has been saying for months: If new US weapons are deployed in Western Europe, the Soviets will have to resort to 'countermeasures". . .

to the Reagan proposal as quite simply

Advertising rates hat He 14 --Annual subscription Dis as

Third by Druck- and Verlagebous Fredick M Kemen-Burnerball Destaured in the USA N UNLANDS, Inc. \$40 West 25th Super New 18th

All articles which THE CERLLAN TRANSFER published in cooperation with the edited in cooperation with the edited by Thy are complete transfer at the days no way abusings nor add many reducted.

This time, however, they are have to change a lot more of the They must realise that their ensure total "security" mesni security" for everyone else.

power China.

seek u compromise.

cow's reediness to negotiate.

finul word. In regard to the Est

For the time being, it would be programme tries to reconcils the that the Russians have high how and the world, progressiveness and the European peace movement the world, progressiveness and vent the missiles from being deposited in the world, progressiveness and vent the missiles from being deposited in the world, progressiveness and vent the missiles from being deposited in the world in the Continued on page 15

unconsciously demand? Does he face the people as a paragon of frankness and truthfulness? Does he awaken sound impulses in the citizens? Does he lend Impetus to the earnestness of the public spirit?" Using this as a yardstick, the coali-

tion agreement falls short. It is a programme of sober rationalism, written in a style of pragmatic self-moderation and almost embarrassingly "normal" in places. It is more serviceable than inspining, and there is no sign of vision

Two judges were actual

called one defence lawyers bish"; and thu other, Hora &

dismissed hecause he had and

Huns Gerling (the Herstatt Ir

stnekholder), helping him s

Since last summer, the the

millions in dumage claims.

ed hefore a panel without se

jected so far.

nen's credibility.

he did not examine, the po

said that his statements lacked

incidents in this trial.

expert who was already

JUSTICE

Fraud trial: allegations of biassed, singing, tennis-playing judges

····· VERMAN IRIBUME

The strunge Herstatt Bank trial conti-I nuea. Three prison aentences liave been handed dewn on charges of fraud and conspirney to commit fraud invelving millions of marks.

As three further accused continue in the dock, the nir is still thick with accu-

sations. So far: Two judges have been dismissed on the grounds of bias

 Another judge has been accused of being blassed because he played a tennls match with one of the accused who was out on ball.

 A psychologist accused the same judge of lacking credibility.

 Two judges are alleged to have sung a ditty on the courthouse steps about nnother of the accused.

The court's first sentences (the case has been running for four years) only just beats the statute of limitations.

More occusations have been levelled nt some of the defence lawyers who were sald to be dragging out the hearing in a deliberate attempt to gain acquittals through the statute of limitations.

Self-amployed foreign exchange dealers Norbert Arden and Bruno Blaescr have been respectively given seven-enda-half and three-and-a-half years'pri-

The bank's own foreign exchange dealer, Bruno Heinen, received four years and nine months. They were charged with fraud and collusion to commit fraud.

The background: On 26 June 1974, the privately owned Iwan D. Herstntt Bank in Cologne was ordered closed by the Federal bank supervision authority in Berlin. The public prosecutor's office investigated the bank for nearly three years, charging the accused with fraud and collusion to cemmit fraud on 28

According to the prosecution, the forelgn exchange speculations of the accused endangered the money of the depositors of both the Herstatt Bank and the Zentralsparkasse in Vicnna, eausing heavy losses.

When the Herstatt Bank collapsed the damage was estimated at more than DMIbn though the actual loss suffered by tha Herstatt Bank was DM230m.

The beginning of the trial on 23 Merch 1979 saw eight people in the dock: Iwan D. Herstatt, a personally liable partner in the banking firm; Bernhard von der Goltz, a senior executive, Heinz Hedderich, head of the foreign exchange department; Dany Dattel, foreign exchange dealer; Kurt Wickel, head of the monetary investment department; foreign exchange dcaler Bruno Heinen; and the self-employed foreign exchange dealers Arden and Blacser, who operated from Frank-

The key sigure in this foreign exchange roulette who juggled with billions, Dany Dattel, was certified as suffering from chronic phobias as a result of concentration camp experiencea in his childhood and exempted from standing

Reports that Dattel is now privately speculating on foreign exchange markets have not been confirmed.

After 50 trial days, Iwan D. Herstatt was also exempted from trial on hoalth grounds. The charges against him have been dropped,



Herstatt, who claims to be a pauper, regards himelf as the actual victim of

The fact that he nevertheless continues to live in Colegne's pash Marienburg suburb is attributed to family sup-

There were recent newspaper reports to the effect that Herstatt was trying his hand at selling sparkling wine. Other than that, little is known about his present activities and the man who was once the focal point of Cologne society is clearly out of the limelight.

There was a time when it was the in thing to have an account with the Herstatt Bank which nobody would touch with a bargepole teday.

In a race against the statute of limitations that would have stopped any further prosecution, the court split the trial of the six remaining defendants into two parallel but separate proceedings.

The fraud committed by Arden, Blacser und Heinen dates back to 1973 und was due to full under the statute of limitutions this summer. Spead in arriving ut a sentence was therefore essentiul.

The crimes with which ven Goltz, Wickel and Hedderich have been charged will not be protected by the statute of limitationa until mid-1984, leaving the court some time to arrive at n ver-

In sentencing Norbert Arden, Brunu Bineser and Bruno Heinen, the court said it had conclusive evidence that Arden and Blaeser had defrauded the Zentralspurkasse, Vienna, of about DM7m und that the three together had fraudently caused the Herstatt Bank tu lose about DM69m.

The foreign exchange speculations

dollar futures deuls, tha hank sold short, hoping that the dollar exchange rate would go down by the timo it find to deliver.

Suppose the bank sold £1bn on 31 March 1973, to he credited to the huyer on 30 June of that year at 10M3 per dallar, tf, as the deulers expected, thu dollar exchange rato was down to DM2.50 by 30 June, the brink would have stood to make u profit of DM500m.

But that was a high risk game for if the dollar exchange rate rosu to DM3.50, the bank would have lust

to the closure of the Herstatt Bank became evident, the three had already helped themselves.

As long as the dollar exchange rate declined, the three speculated for the Herstatt Bank and the Zentralsparkasse but, by cooking the books, managed to manipulate the lion's shore of the profits into their own necounts. This is the way the court saw it.

most difficult and complicated economic crime trial in Germuny's history.

The intricute foreign exchange deals have not only hampered the investigation but made the trial itself drug on; and the defence used every legal trick to lengthen the proceedings in an effort to get ucquittals through the statute of li-

In many instances, the prosecution clulmed that the defence lawyers were obstructing the course of justice.

The defence, on the other hand maintuined that the two separata trials hud been downgraded to a furce.

There were many tags-of-war between the defence and the prosecution over the defending luwyers' motions tu

invariably followed the same pattern. in trial would have been lengthened to the

Construction scandal fugitive arrested in West Indies

Normer Berlin construction tycoon Dietrich Garski, 52, fugltive after the financial scandal that indirectly toppled the SPD/FDP Berlin government in 1981, has bacn arrested in the Dutch Antilles in the West Indica.

Berlin, which had guaranteed Garski's bank loans in connection with a Middle East construction project (in the end throwing DM25.8m of good money after bad), lost a total of DM93m,

The Bonn Justice Ministry is now negotiating Garski's extradition with the Dutch government. An international arrest warrant was issued for Garski in

Dietrich Garski, a card-carrying FDP member, was last acen in Berlin on 8 December 1980, a week before the public prosecuter issued a search warrant for his company, Bautechnik KG.

The people who saw him that day happened to have been executive of Berliner Bank, tha bank that later had to write off the loans made to him. In apparent holiday mood, ha was checking in for a flight to Zurich.

Since there was no arrest warrant for him at that time, he was able to soak up

the Bahamas sun together with his former secretary, unmolested by the law,

When some nosy newmen found him in the Bahamas, he packed his bags and went to Toronto, Canada, vio Australia, He had excellent contacts in Toronto where, in 1972, he had invested DM43m in a bank, and had other commercial interests.

After the Interpol arrest warrant of July 1982 was issued. Toronto got too hot for him. Using a forged German paasport, he managed to escape to Mlaml and from there to the Antilles, where he was arrealed.

His arrest could provide the former Berlin Senate, which was toppled by his machinations, with an opportunity to rehabilitate itself in the course of court proceedings.

"The mills of justice grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding amail," ex-Berlin Mayor Dietrieh Stobbe (SPD) and now Berlin member of the Bundestag, Iold the New York correspondent of Die

Continued on page 5

Before the spectacular losses that led

The Herstatt triul is regarded us the

ty. This is nnly one of the many have individual judges on the panel dismissed on the grounds of bius.

own client's credibility in s speed by his own party, the FDP, cuntext, Heinen had told the country an a trial.

Just had informed him of a constitution of shedding light on the between Judges Figgert and stunity of shedding light on the Höppner, alleging that the receive affair," he said.

Sung on the courthouse said: The Berliner Bank is bound to sue will he sentenced, Arden will that he has any assets that could be redead."

If this octually happened i have been grounds enough !! hoth judges for bias. But acces Helnen's lawyer, he was must by his client.

Except in the case of Brute st while on holiday.

The fact that the sentence then to retire prematurely.

handed down at oil shows more director prematurely.

Carekl drove dozens of small and

Even so, the outcome of the Goltz, Hedderich and Wickel whom were top Herslatt Bank ves - Is still wide open. But the ces that were pronounced book the remaining accused.

Wolfgang Hol

point where the accused well PEOPLE

from the punel because the Barzel, the man who almost became Chancellor

Biamburger @ Abendblatt

aincr Barzel, the new Bundestag This means that if only on Speaker, has endured more chanthe three-man panel became it of fertune than most politicians. dismissed on grounds of bind he has come through unscathed, would have had to be discontinued and speaker of the Bundestag

This can still happen designed Barzel's political dream come that ull motions of blas happen. wanted to be Chancellor, Ten

A higher court could sill with ago, he nearly made it. Ha failed or the other of the motions ly two Bundestag votes. certain that the three sentent in 1972, he failed to unseat Chancel-exchange dealers will appeal & Willy Brandt (SPD) through what is This means that a higher own in this country as o "construct-

have to decide whether a ten vote of no confidence." hetween Judge Christoph ExQuips Barzel: "You have to be able the necused Bruno Heinen by take this sort of thing, and that's decinre the judge biased. | kacily what I did."

After the match with the He never showed any outword aigns who was free on hail, the traffilterness over his destiny.

to have discussed the trial self-teness over his destroy.

to have discussed the trial self-ten years Barzel summed up the reosible verdict over a heer. Here is for the no confidence vote in the
to have heen told that he was a for the no confidence vote in the
quitted. This was a semewhat over. nion as it turned but - Kile There are times when I feel like

In court, Judge Eggen me mebody who was promised by the nen's contention to that elected Lord that he would have a lot to udmitted having placed the with coleurs in his life and then ndmitted having played the with coleurs in his life and then him. The tennis mutch about hids himself becoming a house painter enough to disqualify him fer ther than an artist," he told Swiss incident prampted the definitionalist Raif Bigler.

tuln n psychologist's opinist instead of becoming a housepainter, iner Candidus Barzel became minis-The psychologist certified of latra-German affairs, o post he being "essentially fully credit dheld 20 earlier under Konrad Ade-Commenting on Judge Egg

Conlinued from page 4

Ex-Deputy Mayor and Economic Af-Later, Heinen's lawyer distant Senator Wolfgung Lüder (who was e wake of the scandal) olso pins his

d in Germany.

Luder, ex-Finance Senator Ricbschiuger was questioned by presecutor's office in connection the Garski investigation last year. ebschläger, who was the only Ber-In any event, the first lap in politician to voice his doubts about satt trial hos been completed Garski deal to both the banks and Senate, learned about Garski's

(who received less than the sisterse comment: "It's in the hands manded by the prosecutios)." The Justice Department now."

more or less followed the business deals of the construc-Monfred Willems' demands by tycoon not only destroyed the cacalled for maximum sentences of politicians who might otherwise be governing Berlin; they also forc-Berliner Bank board member Jakob

dium firms into bankruptcy. Many spie became jobless.
Stoble's successor, Hans-Joehen

Senate to the point where money ame unavailable even for minor pro-

> H. Karutz/F. Diederichs (Die Welt, 7 April 1981)



Reinar Barzal

In the short time he held this portfollo under Helniut Kohl - u portfolio tha SPD-FDP coalition hud downgraded to the point of significance - ha munaged to add new lustre to it.

Knowing this is bound to have made It easier for him to give up his cabinet post in invour of the apeaker's gavel. Moreover, his present function-is a splendid starting off point when it comes to elacting President Korl Carstens' successor in 1984.

But Barzel's private life has also become sunnier. Since Mny 1982 he has heen murried to attractive and intelligent Helga Henselder, who is niso polltically active in the Rhineland-Palatina-

Barzel's first wife, Kriemhild, died in

pointed.

an important role in Bonn.

Bonn establishment.

itsed courses.

shaped.

Höcherl.

Yet he is not really a Bavarian in the

1980 after a long lliness. His only daughter, Claudia, committed suicide in

Today, Barzel gives the impression of u mun nt peace whose past experience hus added to his wisdum.

The days when Bonn regarded him as the epitome of the smooth and glib politician are long gone. His political creed has been outlined

in his book Unterwegs. Woher und Wohin? (En Route. Whence and Whi-Wrote Burzel: "By never tiring in demanding human rights far atl Germans

und fighting for more liberties we can

prove that there is u renewed Germu-

Einar Koch (Hamburger Abendblait, 29 March 1983)



Hainrich Windatan (right) facea Bundoatag Spaakar Rainer Barzel aa he la sworn in as Minister of Intra-German Allairs. At his albow la Chancellor Kohl,

Windelen, a quiet politician who sometimes thumps the table

Heinrich Windelen (CDU), who succeeds Rainer Barzel as Minister for Intra-German Affairs, is generally regarded as one of Germany's less

But ha has been known to thump the table when addressing various organisations of German repatriates from the

Windalen was born in Silesia In 1921. Ho is a Catholic ond is married with four children.

He joined the CDU in 1946 and has been a member of the Bundestag since 1957, and is one of that older generation of MPs who mnnage to get alang without much Image building.

In the previous Bundesting, he was one of the four deputy speakers.

Windelen is qualified for his new post not only through his extensive purliumentary experiance, initially enncerned with refugee work. Ita was also Bonn Minister for Repntrintes, Refugees and War Invalids from February to October 1969, when the ministry was

It was during that time that the extensiva Lastenausgleich legislation (governing compensation) was drafted.

Windelen was a tough opponent of the SPD-FDP Ostpolitik in its early stages and cnnvassed CDU/CSU MPs to parsuade them to abstain in the voting on the treaty with Moscow.

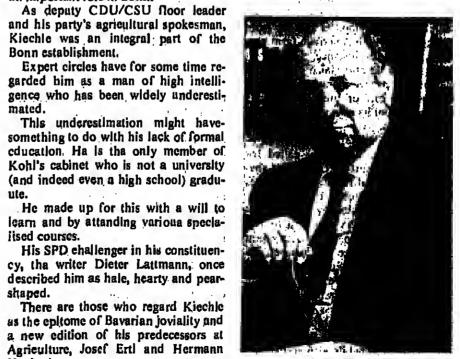
He was also an outspoken opponant of the Warsaw Treuty because of the Oder-Neisse liao isane which the treaty left open, thus meeting Polish demands.

Windelen has always held top poats in the CDU. He has been a member of the nutlonal executive committee since 1965 and was deputy CDU/CSU floor leader for more than ten years.

tn 1977 he became the chnirman of the Bundestag budget committee (ofter giving up the chairmanship of his party's Westphalla-Lippe chopter in for vour of Kurt Biedenkopf) Due to the Ilmited scope given te tho minister for lutrn-German affairs (German-German policy is drawn up at the Clanneellery), Windelen will be linrd preased to assert himself in his new office.

(Sanibrücker Zeitung, 31 March 1983)

Tho new Agriculture Minister, the New farm chief L CSU's Ignaz Kiechle, is an unknown. The first time most people cama to heur his name was when ho was apcomes out Ho has remained largely unknown of the blue outside his constituency despite playing



Ignaz Klechie

strict senae. He comes from the Oberallgau, the place reputed to have Germany'a most contented cows.

In other words, he is o sort of Bayarion Swablan and as a result quite different from Höcherl and Ertl, both of whom are full-blooded Bavarians.

But unlike his predecessors, Kiechle Is a true working farmer. Before being elected to the Bundastag in 1969, he ran a 14-hectare dairy farm that has been in hla family aince 1732.

Ha still lives on the farm when not in Bonn, though he now has it worked by neighbouring farmers.

He Intenda to keep it in case one of his four children (a boy and three girls) decides to take up farming, Kiechle was the managing

an agricultural publishing house until becoming a cabinet membar. He is unlikely to attack the EEC sys-

tem of farm aubsidies, illogical though it might be, nor to he likely to change the Ministry's consumer policy or take any determined ecological and animal protection action,

Kiechle has no problems with his party, either specialised or general. But he is also no trumpeter of his party'a virtues. He prefer to work inconsplcuously, with a strong aense of purpose.

> Rudolf Grosskopff t Deutsches Allgemeines Sonniagsblatt, 10 Aprit 1983)



M AGRICULTURE

Battle for the stomachs of the world: grains of truth on both sides

Tho head-on collision over farm exports between the USA and tho EEC was predictable; yot tha policy makers on both sides feel that their actlons have been right.

I'm always aurorised to see how tha Community gets unjustly criticised for Its agricultural policy - especially by the USA," says Paul Dalsager, member of the EEC Commission and concerned with agricultural affairs

But US policy is guided more by selfinterest than by the code of conduct tedlously worked out over the yesrs by the Tokyo round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt).

Quipped US Agricultural Secretary Block in Congress in January: "We must teach somebody a lesson."

At that time, Block knew that his officials were about to faod a huge wheat flour deal with Egypt that would cut Western sales to that country by 90 per

The "lesson" Block taught the EEC in Egypt is only the most spectacular of a series of US reprisals for what the Washington Administration calls tho Community's "Impermissibla" subsidies of farm exports paid out of Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) funds.

The fact is that EEC agricultural exporters would be hard pressed to find buyers if they were to offer the goods et prices paid to Community producers, which are 40 per cent above world mar-

But then, world market prices are determined by the USA: The most important alogie criterion for the subsidies tho CAP pays to exporters is the price on America's dometic market.

Pricing dilemma

These prices, balanced against those of the next most important agricultural exporters (Australia and Canada), account for the diffarence between world markot prices and the higher domestic prices guaranteed by the EEC to its far-

EEC exporters can calculate on the basis of Internal Community prices because the difference batween thosa ond world market prices is made up for by

But due to the EEC Commission's axtramely cautious periodical prico fixing, Community exporters are in no position to undorcut US prices without running up loscos. 🗤

By the same token, US exporters can do exactly this - not directly but via exceptionally ooft export credits or by axporting within the framework of nonrepayable development aid.

Thus, for Inotarico, stato guaranteed American wheat credits - as in tho case of Portugal and Zaire recently have been granted over poriods of up to 40 years.

French wheat salesmon therefore. stood no chance in Morocco when their US competitors threw in a road and a harbour installation as a bonus to go with their shipments.

Said Block to a Congressional committee: "What wo're talking about here is credits and not subsidies."

But in its "blitzkrieg action" (Bonn



Economic Affairs Minister Count :Lambsdorff) in Cairo the US for the first time also resorted to direct and open subsidies that made the ovorall price for the one million tons of whent flour about 25 per cent cheapsr than tho cheapest flour to be had on the market

A spokesman for the EEC Commission: "At that price you cannot even buy unharvested grain, let alone flour."

President Reagan's farm exporters have become aggressive lately, as borno out by Department of Commerce Undar Secretary Brock who said: "If the Europeans are unable to export without subsidles, let the keep their stuff at home instead of spoiling world markets."

But the EEC Commission figures that America's federal farm subsidiss (i.e. without state subsidies) for surpluses amount to 37.6 per cent ond are thus in line with the 39,2 per cent subsidies by tho EEC and its Individual member sta-

The Community nations are perticulorly angered about American occusntions that their ogricultural policy is unfair and illegal towards Americu's honest and free-trading farmers.

A paper by the EEC Commission rebuts the American allegotions, suying: "On the subject of import restrictions: US criticism of the CAP is ironic becouso the USA - unlike the EEC - lius enjoyed special, temporary, examptions from Gatt rules since 1955 and has not had to abide by Gutt reguletions govoming agriculturol goods. Under these exemptions, the USA hus been ut liberty to apply import restrictions to products which it subsidises, such os cotton, sugar, peanuts ond dairy products."

And ludeed, the US authorities do not hesitate to close their border to iniports from Europe end other countries whenever their own producers chafe under foreign competition. In the past few years, this has applied to cheese, wine and spaghetti.

But by the sama token, the Americans raise no end of a ruckus when the Community trioa to stop its market from being flooded with American farm products. Thus, for instance, US animal feed (soya baan and maize based) and manioc stareh have managed to displace close to half of the Community's feed grain from its own market over the past few years.

Last year, when farm associationo spearheaded by France - called for barriers against further US market shures in Europe in this field, both houses of Congress threatened countermeasures following a motion by representatives from Illinola, tha atato that houses the two export companies that account for one-quarter of the malze-based an-

imal feed exporter to Europe. Tho BEC paper; "We are told by the Washington Administration that the USA considers its access to the Com-

mon market non-nogotiable." But it was not until the flour coup -: the US had meanwhile also started negotiating a subsidised butter deal with Cairo that will make it impossible for tha Community to sell its surplus butter to Egypt - that the otherwise restmined Commission becume really nagry,

"It is out of the question to re-negotlata the Gatt rules governing International trada in agricultumi products und tha systom of export subsidies - especially so shortly after the closing of the Tokyo Round which achieved o helonced agreament after years of protructed ond tedious negotiations.

What is more, it seems orbitrary and illogical to criticiae the EEC for its export subsidies without exomining the export subsidies of the other perties to the Gatt agreement, including such US procedures as surplus aales coupled with 'mixed credits' and other interest subsidles."

In the past 18 months, America has initiated eight Gott investigations of EEC ogricultural practices, moking it clear, according to the Commission paper, that "the USA expacts the Community to change its CAP should the investigations show the procedure to be

US representatives have said that they wont to bring about u chonge in the Gatt rules should the investigations urrive et conclusions unfavouruble tu America. It's lika flipping u coin.

Are Wild West rules to predominate on agriculturol morkets in the future? Both parties, the USA and the EEC. the world's mojor producers of farm products, are equally responsible fur the present clash.

They have brought it about through protectionist subsidies that virtually guaranteed growing surpluses and through their economic and manetury policies that have made it increasingly difficult for buyers tu puy for the goods. Sceura und guurunteed duniestle mar-

kets led to growing surpluses and the need to export. in the past ten years, EEC farm exports have risen by 513 per cent und

those of the USA by 536 per cent. The trouble is that the most important buyer countries, the populous Third World nations and the East Bloe, ore in financial trouble. They have suffered most in the areas most likely to enable them to com foreign exchange with which to pay for agriculturol imports dua to America'a monetary policy

and the world-wide receasion. A trado wur between such agricultural surplus countries as the USA, the BEC, Canada and Australia would not necessarily result in adventageo fur the Third World as a whole.

Some of the developing countries, copecially in Africa, could derive shortterm profits from "the worst and bloodicat of suboldy wars" which the surplus countries ure preparing to wage, uccording to Brussels experts; but temporarily cheaper farm imports would not colve the Third World's food pro-

The reason is that too low prices paid to their own farmers and too low incomeo of the urban population would contribute much more to Third World famine than absolute food ohortagas.

The representative of one West African nation: "A price war between the major surplua countries would wreck our tediously developed selfsufficiency programme." Harris Harr

Some threshold countries developed to the point when TRADE produce enough food for the and even export to other The antions — such as India and applies to countries like Angel ditionally an agricultural experience A Latin American diplor

sels suys: "No Third World of Jans to hold a German Industrial keep pince with American and show in Tokyo ara being set back agricultural investments; me ause German business hos shown keep pace with their oggessing interest. There are 95 exhibitors so policy. We're fulling further with their oggessing interest. There are 95 exhibitors so policy. We're fulling further with the behind, to the point where with this ling. thinly not only be pushed out and many of those who have agreed markets but also out of our backet part are doing so on a modest kets."

In the current dispute - the response has been so bad that infor the time being to Americally and that various associations the Community defectivitually been begged to take part, ugainst American accusation begistration time was extended by ing to its correct trade costs months until the end of Morch. urguing that it is only trying to the does look as if the \$,200 square traditional share of farm expanires available will, after all, be taken Figures substantiste this: h

EEC countries have accorded the exhibition is regarded impor-about ten per cent of farm empty in Bonn. It is the first government the past two decades (15 percentised show to be held in a foreign cose of wheot). While the religity.

form exports lias remained of is an attempt to boost Germany'a unchanged, the trude volume a teling reputation in Japan, and has multiplied during the saciough this, improve sales.

with the attendant risks. One resson for the poor response la Dalsuger sees the risks clade public relations work in Germany higher the expart volume both been neglected. Another is that lute terms and relative to gott has been a lack of coordination the more the current cyclical reen the many groups involved in on world markets make itself it ing the show together.

porting cuuntries. This means no statements reflact what Japonese USA is feeling the recession remeast thinks about German industry: sharply than the Community. Siret is by Bunpel Otsukl, president

While the EliC lust season fithe Japanese employers' association. expurted 1-t million tons of There was a time when West Gerwheat production of 59 million by's industrial performance was ad-USA exported 49 million test wi by the whole world. But this permillium ton production. US production, which great is the main reason fur Germany's until the mid-197tts and wase's growth figures. Frankly, I believe

ly lurger than that of the EEC. Germans must work harder." rising disproportionurely front the second is by Sony's president sing disproportionately from the second is by Sony's president ward, increasing by close to rede Ohga: "When I was young, eve(58 million tons) while done thing we covered came from Germasumption was stagnating or design the Germans have had no getSimil wonder, then, that was add go for some time, and the image is prepared to resort to any man forman goods has been declining soever to sell its surpluses and the image of the the image

we're not at all happy about it. at we would like ia for German Intry to become a competitor to rec-With once more."

ipsn's Prime Ministor Nakasone In evision interview spoke of the

trample of what Japan should be-

sident Reagan decided to sell spieneur who avoids risks has betine Soviets while ut the same to ingrained in Japan that the Jatempting to thwart the Europe is ignore such things as the Gerugricultural embargos became trado surpluo in 1982 and the imlegicultural embargos becament and present surplus in the

oland and Afghanistan.

By starting his frontoi attact will therefore take a considerable to restore German industry's es a leading technological power epan, the most important competi-

has turned partners into standard the Tokyo ahow will only be able to nents of his next economic of it it is not aimed at short-term against the Soviet Union. Is said is accessible only to the the public.

exhibiting in Japan It should be open to the public and exhibit breakthrough technology and present a representative cross-section of

quality goods luballed "Mado in Gor-

many" Typically, no industrial association hos said it will sond a permanent represantative to Japan to study now developments ond strntegies of Jopanese competitors.

There is clearly little willingness by Germon companies to invest in Japan on more than a short-term basis nor la thore much evidence of courage to advance into the lion's den.

Many Important German companies are virtually unknown in Japan. The public is familiar only with the major automakers, with Solingen cutlery and some popular gift Items like Montblanc

Few Japanese have ever heard of a technologically so Important company us the German aerospaco leader MBB.

Nor do the Japanese know that Germuny hus a very successful computer company: Nixdorf.

Nobody has haurd of Mannesmann. And all the average Japanese knows about Siamens is that company was involved in a graft scandal with the Japanese navy before World War I. Despite its cooperation with the Japanese computer and robot maker Fujitsu, Siomens lios fallen bahind in that field. Siemens electronics products, though sold under its own name, are largely made with Japanese components, And Japanese who huve to see a dentist or stay in a hospitul might know that Slemens makes medical equipment.

At least Slouiens is one of the participunts in Tokyo, MBB should also attend with some of its space and uviation technology (ut least with the helicopters t jointly makes with Japan's Kawasaki). There is no need for MBB to exhibit mny of its weapons systems.

It would be particularly sensational if MBB and Krauos-Maffoi could agree to show their magnet-operated Transrapid troin which was first presented in Mu-

Japan's state railway system has for years been working on the development of this type of technology.

Gebhard Hielscher (1SOddeutsche Zellung, 28 March 1983)

Trade with Germany Exports **Imports** in DM billions France 46.0 The Netherlands The Netherlands 36.2 France Italy Britain America Bal/Lux Britain Bel/Lux 12.9 Switz 126 Japan Sweden USSR USSR Austria Saudi Arabia 1016 Saudi Arabia Denmark 9.9 Norway

Competition puts exports under increasing competition

German companies have remained competitive on world markets desplte tougher competition. Long-range prospects are also favourable, according to a DIHT survey of the Chamber of Foreign Trado (AHK).

But the Gorman export industry has become more vulnerable than the survey seems to indicate.

Quite apart from incalculable politicol risks and protectionist trends, there are weak points that have been disguiscd by, among other things, the low deutschemark exchange rate.

The DIHT survey encompassed 42 countries accounting for more than four-fifths of Germany's foreign trade and 90 per cont of its foreign invest-

The main reasons for the competitiveness is the high quality of its products, the deutschemark exchange rate; und a favourable assortment of goods tailor-mado - especially in the copital goods sector - to match the demand on world markets.

Prices of Germon goods have risen less steeply thun those of competing

But Germany's position does not present a uniform picture on all of the world marketa.

The Improvement is accounted for primarily by the American and a number of other marketo in dollar-oriented countries such as Canada, Mexico and Venezuela. The samo applies to Now Zealand, India and Saudi Arabia.

Germany's position on European markets has remained largely unchanged, though there are considerable differences from country to country.

While the position of German experters in France and Britain has improved, it has deteriorated in the Benefux countries.

In Japan and Korea, Germany's position has been declining steeply in the past few years.

German business is coming under increasing pressure from foreign competitors. This applies to both competition from producers in the importing country itself and to foreign competition.

Local competition in Holland, for example, has become stiffer. In additlou, Gorman oxporters are being thworted by nationalisation drives and protectionist practices.

Venezuela has introduced protectionist tariffs while France and Britain hava embarked on "Buy French" and "Buy British" campaigns.

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 25 March 1983)

Level of foreign investment is maintained

rman business invested close to DM10bn abroad last year despite the recesoion at home, according to the Bonn Economic Affairs Ministry.

The llon's share (DM3.275bn) went to the USA, which remains the most important country for German Investments abrood.

Last year's DM9.76bn direct investments abroad almost matched the previous year's record figure.

More than DM / John Went to Indu trial countries and DM2.2bn to developing nations.

The USA is followed by Britain (DMI bn), Belgium/Luxembourg (DM750m), Brazil (DM600m) and Holland (DM550m).

Like before, much of the investments abroad was in the road vehicles industry (DMIbn) followed by electrical engineering and banking (DM900m).

Foreign direct investments in the Federal Republic of Germany hit a new record since 1975. The biggest share was accounted for by the USA (DMI.2bn) followed by Britain.

t General-Anzeiger Bong, 30 March 1983)

But the Reaguo Administrator at German sickness." consistencies in this respect at this turn of phrase has become a sta-

Backfiring

singly backfiring now.

Ronald Rougan's campaign of the Japanese press, and it is freto the wheat and maize bares who fuel the image.

American South and Midwest is a recent issue, the daily Asahi
production, resulting in surple libbun presented Germany as a warnfulling prices. falling prices.

This, in turn, has resulted in sof becoming. tics in the foreign uffoirs seem to Image of the unmotivated Ger-liuropeans were clearly upset industrial worker and the German Poland and Afghanistan.

of the Williamsburg, Va., suning of the most important Williamsburg dustrial nations in May, the

Continued from page 3

policy, although the chancellor and the foreign minister are planning some rhetorics on this issue.

There is virtually no active Ostpolitik, whose aim is oummed up rather generally as "peaceful coexistence and good relations." Strauss' ideas are clearly in evidence:

Deutschlandpolitik is to become a titfor tat affair, a policy of nuanceo with course corrections where needed. The paper provides a framework te-

nously held together by a few basic

The biting criticism by the CDU social affairs committees is only too understandablet there are too mony catchphrases, with the aubstance still to be delivered.

Granted, a coolition agreement cannot lyricise nor can it be a declaration The document expresses agreement

on a limited business deal with joint liability. It is boring rathor than progress! ve and of an only just tolerable mediocrity that would perhaps have been applicable to normal times. All that can be said for it is that it

does not resort to any kind of political euphoria. What is articulatea is the politically

necessary and obvious. It is a programme that can be termed

politically consistent though it has steere clear of attributing specific values. It is anything but a political timetable for the year 2000.

> Alois Rummel tRheinfscher Merker/Christ und Welt, 8 April (983)



1080 - 17 April 1983

MINORITY GROUPS

Commission recommends changes in the regulations governing foreigners

Roreigners would have to carry pas-sports with them at all times, and would not be given an extended residence permit if they did not have a job and "a proper and adequote" place to

These are two of the recommendations by a special body set up to investigate changes to regulations governing foreigners in Germany.

The commission is made up of representatives of the Federal government, the Länder and local authorities.

Their report is informative, but Is In such abstract language that it is unlikely to help decision making.

Its recommendations have also run into opposition from a variety of pressure groups representing foreigners in

The issue of foreigners is a major one. It was originally one of the most important themes during coalition talks between the CDU, the CSU and the

They were unable to poss any resolutions. All they could agree on was that: a reduction in the number of foreigners in Germany is necessary

foreigners should be encouraged to return bome

 a limit shoold be set to the number of family members coming to join the bread-winner in Germany.

The talks revealed big differences on Important points. The CDU/CSU, for example, wants the maximom age that foreign children are oliowed to come to join their parents reduced from the cur-

Fifty per cent of hostility towards fo-relgners in the Federal Republic is

caused by "politicians talking too

moch", according to o Spanish clergy-

His remark, at a meeting in Fronkfurt

which dealt with foreigners living in

Germany, was to some extent typical of

the prevailing mood; politicians of no

political colour emerged in a fovourable

Tha meeting was organised by the

Catholie Rabanos Maorus Academy;

the Evangelical Academy, Amoldshain;

between Germans and foreigners.

cher.

politicians.

"Political action is necessary"

Particularly the latter were very often

in the dark on the problems facing fo-

: The representatives of the important

churches and onions agreed that it was

necessary to eliminate the hostile mood-

towards foreigners, which undoubtedly

onions (DGB).

rent 16 years to six. Tha FDP wants no at curtailing the rights of foreigners met

A major stumbling block to reaching agreement on policy is the difficulty of deciding on measures that are:

 legally bayond dispute practicable

The pros and cons of the 200-page commission report are not purely legal. There are just as many references to basic (human rights), human dignity, ethical demands and moral obligations.

It is inevitable that such a report has to be compiled with some detachment. And yet tha 'experts' would seem to have gona too far. The languaga reflects

an exaggeratedly abstract approach. Those affected by the report's recommendations have termed the wording "cynical" and this is certainly not incorrect. In a first statement issued by a group of foreigners' initiatives and spokesmen for various groups of foreigners, the helpless anger of the target group wus articulated os follows:

"The aim is not to overcome the eurrent crisis in solidarity with the foreigners but at their expense.

Foreigners are not respected in their human dignity and their notural dasire for equal rights, but are reduced to their economie utility value."

And now that this "utllity value" has dropped to zero leval or even balow zero, the report's main concern would seem to be how to get rld of the now superfluous foreigners as soon us possible. Many of the recommendations uimed with strong criticism.

Tha church, the DGB (Federation of German Trade Unions), the German Red Cross, the workers' well'are associotion, the Coritas Organisation, employers federation and the representative of the Refugees' Commission, have all had their suy.

The commission report recommended: that those foreigners living permanantly in Germany ba Integrated; that the inflox be limited, "in particular the unqualified continuotion of the recruitment ban, irrespective of economic developments; and that foreigners should be encouraged to return home. It says that on no account should unybody be forced to leave.

In order to prevent foreigners who come to be trained in Germany from continually extending their period of training ond then deciding to stuy, the olm will be to prevent "an occupational integration from becoming de facto in-

Recommendations centre on maximom study periods, limitutions of training possibilities und the ofligations to leorn the German language within the first yeur.

A residence permit should naly then be extended if the foreigner proves that he can earn a living, has a proper and ndequate place to live und providing there have been no "substantial violations" of Germun luw,

This recommendation caused most indignution, it meuns: intemployed ficthe Federal Republic of Galactic Her not able to find a parallal AVIATION for themselves and ther fand

comes up to our standards. Anyone who failed to me Would you buy dren to school or who did and residence permit on time, said a used plane this right to stuy in the Federal There was much opposite rom this man?

part. The employers were the which felt timt "indequate lie ters" und "reusmable chang ing employment" ought to the DIE IN ZEIT many.The churches unions an sure groups, on the other hand

that the blame for poor house einer Wilkens does not have on not be hild at the door of for lessy job: he sells second hand Socio-political problems compair. And of the moment there is o snived by legal restrictions. From the used aircraft market.

Among other things, the feets current task is to sell five of Loftsuggested in an effort to process's old Airboses, that is, the A300: illegally staying: foreignen thuil never get o plana as cheap os ahliged to carry their passe can now," he snys with the optithem "at all times". m of the born snlesinan.

The spokesmen for the fiels right. The going rate for a good groups of inreigners pointed d lumbo, the Boeing 747, is 20 milsuch discriminating slipple American dollors, which compares only known in exist in the rath five times that for a new aircroft. of Snuth Africa. or at a more modest level, a second

This would virtually meanthed Boeing 727 can be bought for one, including Germans, mutout six million American dollars. carry un identity card of somes to years ogo, the rate was 10 million Anyone suspected of being lars

gner could then he detained behere are about 500 second hand thorities at will, reraft on the internotional market, 150 Nabody is denying the fat which are jumbos.

the effect put into the report But Wilkens, head of the procureissue by the commissions in the department at Linfthanso, will not llowever, this has not the giving oway his Alrbuses: "We dunger that the discussion on and department to leave our orieraft lying the aliens law will not cente me somewhere rather than sell them at

idea of integration but urous imping prices," he says.
of deportation. (He's is no hurry. If he can't sell, he lulin mothball the lut in the dry desert thentsches Augemonois and of Arizona outil better days

Mhansa no louger needs the six-

replaced by more un-to-dute mo-

Neverthaless, it's been worth the Originally, the smaller Alrhus was jost to be o reduced version of the lurger; however, o completely new aircroft

Abraham always regarded the smaller

A310, which can corry about 200 pas-

sengers, as the ideal alreraft for short-

Ten years ago, for example, he decid-

ed on the A310 even though Airbus In-

dustrie sow the A300 (250 passengers)

ns the one with the best murket pros-

and medium-range flights.

pects, and produced it first.

hos amerged. Much of the credit most go to the Losthansa engineers with their tough demnnds on efficiency.

This aircraft, which soaked-up DM2bn in development costs, sees in n new generation - as do the competing 757 and 767 models from Boeing.

Jean Filz from Lufthansa's engineering department, says: "We do not expect the great leap forwards such as imprened during the sixtles and seven--- introduction of jet propulsion For passenger alreraft and the introduction of supersonic aircraft.

"The new technologies will not be so apparent to the (passenger's) eye." As long as the oil price was lnw and

relatively unimportant in cost calculations, the mind und energies of aircraft engineers centred on Increusing speed. But as fuel prices began rising in 1970 aircraft design became intent on cotting

down feel consumption Today, one litre of kerosene costs scventy pfennigs and a Jambo needs 120,000 litres for a North Atlantic

Lofthansa has been able to cut down

Kerosene still accounts for one fifth of total costs, but the new Alrbus will

The new Airbua, the A310 . . , 'like going from e family saloon to a Porsche,'

its fleet's fuel consumption by a third

via technological tricks.

help cut down the bill further. Test flights hove shown that the A310

uses between 16 and 20 per cent less kcrosene than the A300, which will now be taken out of service. To get this far, the engineers of the

Airbus Industrie and the General Electric and Pratt & Whitney companies huyo had to really do their homework, The uerodynamics experts of the Bri-

tish Aerospace compony olso deserve u word of praise. If you take o really close look at the

bends and waves of the new wings, you will be reminded of the abstract semptures of the French scolptor Huns Arp. The wings were hent into the compil-

cated three-dimensional shape with the aid of a jet stream of thousands and thousands of small steel ball-hearings.

'This "truns-sonic" wing, as the engineers have eatled it, which is a blend of engineering technology and nesthetic appearance, is lighter than the traditional wing and, upart from coming across less air resistance, it also provides greater incurrent.

It's hardly surprising therefore that the wings are the most expensive purt of

Jean Filz reckons that the trans-sonic wing will improve performance by 10 per cent.

There's still a lot of work to be done on other parts, particularly on the horizontul and vertical tail-units.

Changes here could improve performunce by a further five to ten per cent,

Success in these fields can be expected before the end of the century.

Engineers are also interested in finding out more obout new materials - in particular, carbon-fibre enforces synthetic materials.

These could eventually replace aluminium, steel and thanium. Some materials will be tested on the new Airbus only on parts which are not absolutely

This alone will ogain redoce weight by about 5 per cent. However, for rensons of safety it will take op nntil the end of the century before such moterials will be employed to such an extent as to enable oircraft to become twenty to thirty per cent lighter and thos save consicrubly on fuel consumption.

Another kind of teelinological revoluion: the number of black boxes with their electronic systems of incrensing complexity has increased substantially during recent years.

Alungside the fumiliar mechanical instruments, the pllats will find the new Airbus equipped with display screens. constantly informing them of the flight ituntiun.

Microcompoters control the fonctioning of all systems, register errors and disturbances and show what must be done to overcome the problem at hund.

The hulky mannuls that pilots were ised to can now - if all works according to plan — be left on the shelves.

Microcompoters will calculate wind speeds, weather conditions and Hight weight, now a flight stretch can thus be

However, ongineers ore still wury of leaving the actual flying of the aircroft Continued on pege 10

Politicians run into criticism in

exists und which is usually based on a

They also rejected the current efforts by politicians aimed of coming to terms

Bleicher found fault with the fact that proclaimed social integration of forei-

Theoreticians and thoso practically involved in work with foreigners came togather to talk about what the educational institutions could and most do to improve the existing mood in relations country over the past few years.

A Caritas representative said he member of the DGB executive, Bielker immigrants" who have been to stay if they wish.

There was onanimous agreement that more information was necessary on this tained, then work could stort on proper issue, both for Germans and for the foreigners themselves as well as for tho integration.

means. Bleicher demanded that the foequal say in their foture".

In many cases, however, this is prevented by the aliens law, which among other things, limits the age of children

of homan relotions,"

ment and the economic situation.

the less qualified, regard the foreigners os competitors and not colleugues.

ter, its guest workers.

"scapegoats" for the present crisis.

contact with persons from another cul-

After all, many Germans spent lots of monay each year to get to know other cultures.

lenge for Christians and the Chorch. For the Bible stated that God made all men in his likeness and that God is the "patron of atrangers".

Who manufacturee what?

Find suppliers and products, send for quotations, compere prices, treck down epecial sources of supply, cut costs by buying at fower pricee. This is a reference work every

buying deperiment should have at the reedy. Eesy to use, just like en

encyclopaedia:

Products, Including 9,000 trede marks, are arrenged alphebetically, complete with

eddress.

A telephone number is listed for each supplier. 1,400 peges A4, indexed In

English and French. Price: DM68.16 post Iree in Germany, DM75 clf abroad.

the state of the s

11

Order direct from us or from your regular bookseller.



DAV-Verlagshaue Postfach 11 03 20 D-6100 Darmstadt Federal Republic of Germany

Tel.: (06151) 3 3661



talks about aliens' problems

lack of understanding of the true nutore of the problems at hand

with the "problem of foreignars".

and the sederation of German trade there has been no special policy ap-One onliversity chaplain from Frankproach on this Issua during the past and fort, responsible for the spiritual welthat the announcement by the CDU/ fare of foreign students, asked whether CSU to cut back the number of forciga "coalition of expertise" was op against a "coalition of the big political ners by half by 1990 did not represent o troa "contribution towards the often

Politicians must wake up to the fact that the Federal Republic of Germany had in fact become an immigration

here for many years should be ollowed The recroitment ban must be main-

However, the question was asked as to what exactly aocial integration reign workers be allowed to "have an

who can join their parents in Germany.

President of the Church Council, Hild, reinforced the demand by the Evungelical Church for equal treatment before the law, "The legal system reflects our understanding of society and

Of coorse, there are feurs umong the German population about unemploy-

Many Germon workers, purticularly

Nevertheless, the Institut der Deutschen Wirtschaft in Cologne confirmed that even with un onemployment level of 2.5 million the German economy could not sorvive without its gastarbei-

The foreigners must not become the

Hild also spoke out ugainst opinions thot a foreign "infiltration" of Germun society is under way. On the contrary, ture could be seen as an enrichment.

This problem was o particular chal-

The Christian showed his true rela-

tionship to God in his relate serold aircraft. They are going over to strangers. Suffragan Bishop Dick for this is the third time that Reinhurdt

gue, who recently took overresheham, deputy hoard chairman and lity as spokesman for questes possible for the company's engineer-

The Chorch had the funder it; three years ugo, the whole fleet of ing as an advocate for these parengined Bocing 737s was removfunction which is at present to now, it's the turn of the Airbus.

more economical, alrerast can be

with foreigners during the last has carried out such a replacement Conference, onderlined that has gramme, backed by a well-leathered guity leads to basic rights white restment hudget. he included (and restricted) Six years ugn, part of the 747 flect and economic compromises.

Wilkens has sold 57 aircraft on the

der Deutschen Industrie

NCR Datenverarbeitung

the sale or

to the test by the Moslems. The churches, therefore, we fond hand market for u total of enlarly pleased that the #ge \$350 million. This replacement poli-Ciermuny had not, at least forth traft are 5.7 years old. It also means being, been lowered.

The special parliamentary sloner for foreigners. Fran i Funcke, said that it was a good that the demand by the Ministral 220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany' "runs contrary to human right been "cleared out of the way.

However, Fran Funcke cites

general criticism of politician. oot that there are informed These politicians still had with many demands, such as mand for equal legal treatment of the move towards increased

The educational institution churches and unions will be op their efforts to remove result via Information, contacts and " nal consternation".

Frankluner Allgert for Drumehund, 18 110

QUESTS

Looking for water under the barren wastes of the Sahara desert

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Barren wastes, an endless see of sand and rocks which confuse the senses. Temperatures of 50 degree centigrade. The camels find it difficult to keep moving. We've covered about 800 kilometres since leaving Murzuk oasis."

These were some of the impressions of German Africa researcher Gustav Nachtigal who in 1899 was the first European to reach the Tibesti mountains. the "roof of the Sahara."

This mountain range is a chain of extinct volcanoes, and towers 3,400 metres obove its desert environment, a steep island of rock in the deaert's sandy ocean. Decades later, interest yat again cen-

tres on the forlern ravines of the Tibes-In 1982 Uwe Georg, a Sahara researcher from Hamburg, described this area

in his expedition report: Beneath the eroded rocks we gazed down upon a sight which cannot be compared to anything else on this earth. In the middle of this vast desert, where in many part it only rains a few times each century, we found ourselves staring at a doep blue sea churned up by the wind. The surf roared between the palms and the spray was carried into the desert."

The lake of Ouninange Serir described here runs contrary to the usual picture of the wateriess Sahara.

The desert waters, olmest as large as Lake Plon, are seen to be one of the miracies of nature in this region.

Although at least six metres is taken off the water-level each year by natural evaporation (corresponding to about 180 million cubic metres volume) and despite the fact that there has been no rain here for eleven years, the waterlevel always returns to the same height.

Without support from the ground water, the lake in the north of Chad would evaporate and dry up completely within four years.

Lake Ouninanga Serir clearly proves that there ere large reserves of water beneath the Sahara desart, particularly in the reservoir rock of the Tibesti moun-

Geographer and also Sahara researcher 'Helmut' Schiffors, from Cologne, feels that the term "sea of sand" could prove to be a misnomer.

"There are at least 26 lakes in the Sahara and large reserves of ground water. Scientists are now, convinced that there are so many billions of cubic metres of water in this 'Bahr bela ma' (Arabic for 'Sea without water') that we shell soon be talking about the 'son beneath tho

The exploration to discover these water reserves is well under way.

Countries such as Egypt, Libya, Algo-"departure to the desert," the setting-up of new cases, settlement and industrial centres, huge farms and irrigetion

The problems in Egypt are particularly urgent, 97 per cent of this country consisting of desert.

The fertile area near the Nile valley and delta is sufforing from over-population and is gradually being ecologically

The words spoken by the French geologist Raymond Furon still hold true: quire two people to hendle operations: "Even in the era of uranium and oil, the pilot and the co-pilot.

water remains the most valuable raw material in the Sahara."

Not only is it essential for the survival of humans and the irrigation of grain fields and vegetable plantations, the extraction of other raw materials such as ores, crude oil, natural gas and phosphates is impossible without large reserves of water,

With its aimest nine million square kilometres, the Sahara accounts for just under a third of Africa's total surface

Eighty per cent of this desert has less than 50 millimetres of rain a year and 1.5 million square kliemetres have virtually none at all.

In Europe, for example, annual rainfall is between 600 and 900 millimetres. The Sahara is the world's largest dry area and it determines the face of a dezen states with a tetal pepulation of one hundred million.

One of the mest disturbing developmonts in recant years is the speed with which this desert is spreading in a southorly direction.

To take stock of the ground-water reserves in the eastern part of the Sahara is the objective behind e project by tho Forschungsgemeinschaft (German Society for the Promotion of Research), in which about 100 scientists from 20 West German institutes are tak-

Headed by geologist Professer Eberhard Kiltzsch from the Technical University in Berlin, the project concentratos on a desert area meesuring 1,000 times 1,500 kllometres.

Its interest centres on the structure and the development of the Scharu. This includes research en climatic end ecological changes, geological siructures and ground-water and raw material reserves.

Many fields of science are involved in the society's pregramme entitled "Geo-Seientific Problems of Arid Areas." It Includes geologists, ecologists and mineralogist.

The research area finds itself borderng three countries: Egypt, Sudan and

German researchers expect to find extensive ground-water reserves, which could be used for the Egyptian oasis and settlement project in the "Now Velloy" region.

Compared to the earth's long history, the Sahara only recently turned into u desert. Only 5,000 years ago many parts of the present-day desert were grassland or savannah regions, and woods, lakes, rivers, moorland and bushland were its geographical characteristics.

During this damp period the rainfall levels in the East Sahara figured at ubout 300 millimetres - as much as tho present-day figure for the North Afriean Mediterranean coast,

The average temperatures were about five to seven degrees lower than today's. This picture of a "wet" Sahara has been backed up by geological, palaeontological and archaeological findings.

The rock paintings in the Sahara mountains provided the first signs. Here, there are pictures of big game, herds of cattle and hunting acenes, u verltable art gallery of the green Sahara during the New Stone Age.

Up te now, over 30,000 rock paintings have been discovered. The cover u period of 9,000 years, the development from the nomadic hunters to the skephards and farmers,

The water reserves expected in this erea are the result of this demp period in history which lasted in varying degrees of Intensity for about 40,000

American scientists have been able to draw up u surprisingly accurate map of the underground water channels using satellite photos and radar.

Some of them were teken during last year's veyage by the Columbia space

These instruments were able to make out river vallays, lakes end delta lendscapos which are now buried beneath five metres of sund.

Some of the river valleys, 15 kilometres wide, once mude their way through the desert. This was confirmed with the ald of radar echoes.

Rivers as large as the Nile once flowod from the central Sahara regions to tho Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

The precipitation during these earlier periods has been stored in the seven large basins In the Sahara.

The "missing sea of the desert" is made up of ground water and desp

Continued from page 9

up to the computer (very often the caso already with military aircraft). As Filz points out: "The fully electro-

hie passengor aircraft with its revolutiopary cockpit will remein the dreem of many ambitious engineers in the field of avistion,"

"However, to maintain that e plane will only need half the present level of fuel in ten years time is a more realistie

The increased use of electronics is the first step towards turning the flight captain into a flight manager.

At the same time, however, it means that one job is on the way out; the flight

The coekpit of the future will only re-

Cockpit, pilots and flight engineers union, is up in arms on this issue. Il demands that the 'third man' be kept.

This organisation will have plenty of trouble over new developments in elecics, and it cannot share the fascing. tion shown by the engineers at Airbus

It has expressed its worried about faults and failures in the systems, even though each device has a threefold check and double check.

The 20 Lufthansa crews trained on the Airbus A300 are not so apprehen-

As flight captain Walter Wollrab, the top A310 pilot, enthusiastically remerked: Changing from the A300 to the A310 is like moving out of a family saloon car into a Porsche".

Heinz Michaela (Die Zeit, I April (911)

water in the peres of the sa LITERATURE rocks and stones.

Ground-water zones reach !- " depth of 4,000 metres. If lies 1 cun hit the ground-water at be und 100 metres.

The largest underground new the East Sahara are in Libya El the Chad Basin (where there a inland sen with an area of the years ago, many of the most square kilometres: today that prominent German writers were reduced to 15,000 sq km). The research by the German square to go into exile laft for Switzerland on 28th February, 1933.

The rescurch hy the General merica.
has confirmed that the ground the attempts made by this literary serves benenth the Sahara at the to escape the claws of the Nazi than ut first assumed. ime form on independent period in However, before such reschistory of German literature.
tupped, fundamental quantitationst all of the important represen-

have to be unswered,

one of the most important greated" during the Nazl period.

relutes to the uge of the wait. Growing the Nazl period.

relutes to the uge of the wait. Growing is here, inside our titerary water from the Sahara's damp in. This motto written by Kantoro
Or are the water zones replied formed the title to a manifesto flows of ground-water from a blished on 1st May, 1933, in Paris.

surrounding the Sahara, for the emigre writer is expected to the Atlas mountains, the Niley constantly remain awara of the fact the high mountains of the Sahara living and future, intellectual The Sehara states are basicalld."

The Schara states are hoping and."

The Schara states are hoping and."

new data will help them is heather German writer, Kurt Kersten, projects and turn the desertion in the desertion in the desertion in the desertion in the describing the literary state of of describing the literary state of

According to estimates by fairs at the time:
perts, the area of Irrigated lands where I am, you will find German ris and Tunisia could be double fine," he remarked before departing

An extensive irrigation system the United States in 1939 (the Seready been set up in the Librarid World War had already started).

In the middle of the desert grees, the feeling that they were the lucerne are grown and sheep in the matters of the "true Germany, imported from New Zealand to be found throughout the world. ing. The aim is to cultivate in However, the prophetic statement eres of lund. de by Carl von Ossietzky in the 'ercs of lund.

During the initial eaphone in t932 leoked like befact, the Libyan government which have left Germany will Basin. country"

fancy scientists may have.

Another most ambitious provide mass exodus of German writers attempt to irrigate 200,000 he of begin immediately after Hitler's land in the Egyptien "New Yells" over of power. he cultural life which had establish-

However, the scientists who well in the Weitner Republic conti-

Ms self-appraisal by exiled German

Many parts of the Suhara and stein and S. Fischer publishing suffering the after-effects of the ps vied for manuscripts, exploitation of netural resources to "Berliner Tageblatt" still wont cularly of water ruserves.

Oil drilling, mining and out and Polgar, Thomas Mann and Erich ping have led to drops in the water level of up to 30 metretial arcuso could still be seen in thoir The vast amoung of energy and the masters along in Barlin.

The vast amoung of energy and rite meeting-places in Berlin.
nology needed to reach the day win Kisch, much hated by the

reserves also moderetes any in fact returned to Berlin on 30th ary, 1933 to write about Hitler's go-ment.

the experts may find that their the new rulers in Germany were too a green Sahara is too much of stalved in other things in February

Professor Klitzsch estimate they could not be bothered to waste water reserves beneath the case of time preventing speeches and solgion of the Schera at about 50,000 given by writers.

kllometres (although this sounds seinrich Mann, who finally decided deal, the Nile transports this service the country after many requests water to the sea in two years). do so by friends and acquaintances

Berlin geologists expect 300,000 cxample, by the French ambassa-kilometres for the Sahara as expect 300,000 ly across the border.

However, the high sait and ly across the border.

content (over two per cent is reshad to be takan, but Mann could ed would make the "desert wild limit these energetic and deusable to a limited extent.

usable to a limited extent. Whet is more, the fact that it is Oskar Maria Ciral remarks in a deal of these reserves may be back at this period, this "fanatic" water and as such cannot be only expected "to, last a few books."

Willy Lourent Was just regarded as an historical theinischer Methyr China Coursion; everyone waited for the

Writers in exile: flight from the Nazi regime

> Breoht, Bacher, Ludwig Marcusc, Bruno Frank and Karl Wolfskehl also took their leave of Nazi Germany on the same day.

Convinced that the ghost haunting Germany would aoon disappear, the majority of German writers decided to

The Reichstag fire on 27th February triggered off this mass exodus.

This was the "d-day" which many had predicted without really believing it would ever come; tho transition to a system of open fascist dictatorship.

During the weeks and months which followed, the list of exiles grew longer: Anna Seghers, Ernst Toller, Carl Zuckmayer, Arnold Zweig, Klaus Mann, Leonhard Frank, Hermann Kesten, Robert Neumann, Mex Hermann-Neisse und many more.

Only a fow of them were porsonally Intimidated

In all probability, "nothing much would have happaned" to most of them If they had shown certain degroo of conformity.

As Huns-Albert Walter, who has carried out special research on this subject, points out, fascism would have "even accepted Marxist writers if they had genuflected in the right places."

German writers left thoir native hometand on u hugo scale and regarded this us an expression of their pulitical und mural prutest.

tlans Mayar refer to this periud as a special case in the "trugic history of literuture."

I'm writers in centuries gone by had only been exiled for u limited period and were allowed tu return after each

As Brecht Inconlenlly remarked, the Chinese lyricists and philosophers, for

Rölner Stadt-Anzeiger

materials and anti-street content with the

example, went into exile just like others

"go to the academy." Another great German 19th century writor, Heinrich Heine, maintained that "fleoing would be easy if we didn't have to drag our Vaterland around with us

on the soles of our feet." Thomas Mann took a different stance on the situation in exile:

"It Is a strange experienco," he commented in his diary during a period inwhich he gave a set of talks abroad, "to notice how, your own country away from you when you are abroad, as if it will nevor return."

The German writers in exile wrote "with their faces towards Germany," howover, no-ono stood behind them.

"Why should foreigners be interested in us, if our own country len't?," asks a German scholar in Bruno Frank's "oxile" novel Der Reisepass (The Pass-

in his Californian exile, Heinrich Mann took stock of the situation:

In his book Ein Zeitalter wird besichtigt (Surmlsing an Era) he writes that "an ora of stato propaganda will leave

Tell in Continued on page 12. 11



Wolfgang Reinbacher as Ödön von Horvath and Andrass Welcsert as Berthold Brecht in Geschichten aus Hollywood,

British black humour and German literary refugees

Deter Hampton's play Geschichten sus Hollywood (Stories from Hollywood), which had its European premiere performance in Düssoldorf, is more than just another effort to re-appraise German history.

Tho subject-matter deals with the German intollectuals living in oxilo in America between 1938 and 1950.

However, the play, directed by Peter Pulitzsch, is not merely a (British) reminder of the 50th unniversary of Hltler's take-over in 1933.

Many of the Geschichten have u documentary character, others are pure

The author has successfully managed to blend both elements into an infectious and rousing "theatre within the theatre," full of British black humour.

Nabel prize winner Themas Mann is seen earning his dully hrend by glving talks throughout the USA, a man who can only follow his own (nesthetic) instinct und prefers to continue his work nn Lotte in Weimar rather than become involved in docidedly political ectivi-

Ills brother, Heinrich Mann's reputntion depended "on the legs of Marlene Dietrich" (The Blue Angel).

Bert Brecht and Ödön von Horvath aro forced to write idlotic film scripts to

Heinrich Mann's wife Nelly is seen despairing in her isolation (a brilliant performance by Marlanne Holka) and finally commits suicide.

Just a few of tho scenes in Hampton's

Realities and "theatrical licence" diverge when the audience sees Brecht (Andreas Welssert), Thomas (Wolfgang Arps) and Heinrich Mann (Hans Schulze) meat again and again in Hollywood. bars, film studios and during private

tn reality, the fundamental differences in their literary and philosophical attitudes meant that they didn't have all that much to say to one another snd very rarely met.

Ödön von Horvath (Wolfgang Reinbacher), who keeps the play going as a mixtura of maitre de plaisir, presentor and analyser, may well have found the grotesque world of Hollywood quite amusing, had he not in fact died In Parls in 1938 and not as in Hampton's play in a Californian swimming pool in

Hampton's characters really only hava one thing in common: in foreign parts, robbed of their native roots, they have lost their languago in two ways: they can no longer articulate what they wish to suy and they no longer gain attention.

The motives for leaving Germany in tho first place and the ideological differences were too great to have allowed the emargence of a united intellectual front against the Hitler regimo. Each character was a "tonger" in his own.

There was no such thing as an homogenous group of emigres and - as the pluy clearly underlines - this will never be the case, no matter what the

political situation may be. Hampton also tries to take his vicious revenge on the American mentality which was the reason for the personal fallures of muny European.Intellectuals

during the Nnzl period. Shortly before the war finished, for example, Horvath's girl-friend (Biggl Fischer) says; "Soon, we'll be able to go

swimming agoin.' "Not me," says Horvath, "This sea of madness is too big for me, I need a

human dimension." And in a dispute between Horvath and Brecht, Brecht remarks: "This is no country for motaphysics, this is tho house of the dead."

The Hollywood of this period turns

into a synonym for disinterest, superficlality, a cinemascope world void of reality, full of monoy and glamour. In such a world, the warnings and urgont pleas of émigrés are just as popular

film's celluloid. The stage set for Hampton's play is mobile and bluotly lays bare the Ameri-

as the scratches and grooves on tho

can metropolis of entertalnment. Palitzseh aplits the plot up Into minute, relaxed and interestingly improvised mini-scenes (and allows the ensemble to dovelop its own pleasure in playing their respective parts).

There is a constant change in the tyle of production, and Bert Brecht is 'quoted" more than once.

For example, when the lights unexpectedly go on in the theatre - becauso (according to Brecht) the audience must never forget that it is sitting in the thea-

Wolfgang Platzeck (Westdeutsche Aligemeine, 28 March (983)

MODERN LIVING

Illiterate: if you can't read this, then that's what you are

Otto works as a dispatcher for a drug company in Berlin. He has to enaure that cartons of druge go off propsrly to the various city hospitals. What worries him moet is that nomebody will discover his problem: Otto is illiterate.

This is a problem he shares in varying degrees with an estimated three millen others in West Berlin and West Germa-

They are the peoplo who tell bank tellers or post office olerks that they left their glasses at home or put the right arm in a sling before dealing with the authorities so that they can ask to have the forma filled in for them.

EEC Commission estimates that there are between 10 and 15 million illiterates and aemi-illiterates in the Com-

Statistics say nothing about whether this number includes people who can only just write "Love, Erna" on a pastcard or whether it includes those who can read but not write.

Literacy drives for adults heve been in existence in the Federal Republic since 1980. Mostly they are uneoordinated, working alone. Frequently, the drives are organised by the Volkshochschule (a nation-wide adult education organisation), vocational schools and

Otto, who is in his mid-20s, attends weekly classes held by a private organi-

Was ereignet skh in Deutschland? Wie sieht Deutschland die Welt?

Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Unnen DIE WELT. Oeutschlands große, überregionale Taget- und Wirtschaltszeitung

Que se passe-1-il en Allemagne?

Vous trouverez les répanses à ces questions dans Of E WELT, le quotidien allenismi indépendent, supparégional et économique.

Como vê a Alemanha a mundo?

Comment l'Allemagna regarde-t-elle le monde?

O que é que atentece na

sation, Arbeitskreis Orientierungs- und Bildungshilfe (AOB) (work group for orientation and education assistence). Berlin'a Kreuzbarg dietriet.

The elasses ere on the fourth floor of a dilapidated old factory. There are six classrooms in which 26 part-time teachers try to teach 122 illiterates the basics of reading and writing - something regular elementary school was unable to teach them for ons resson or another.

The teachers use only the morpheme method (MM) in which words are broken down into their smallest meaningful components that are learned like the alphsbet. Only 300 morphemea lnatead of 4,000 words are needed to be able to read and write 80 per cent of an average

Monika, 20, is an exemplary student. She is married with one child and has a job ss a eleaning woman lu an office

Her employer has now offered to promote her, but if sha accepted ahe would have to be able to file simple re-

Peter, 27, who works for the eounell,

What is happening in Germany? How does Germany view the World?

You will find the answers to those questions in DH: WF LT. Germany's independent national quality wild economic dutly new source. Che cosa sta succedendo in

Germania? Come vede la Germania Il mondo?

Anposte a tali questii fe trovate in IIII: WF1.T. Il quolidiano indipondenta, exanomico della Ogrmania, a l'a ello nationale.

¿Qué sucede en Alemenia? ¿Cómo ve Alemania el mundo?



has the camo problem. Like his brother. he had a speech impediment os o child But since his parents could only afford to send one child to a special school, Peter had to go to a normal school.

He learned nothing and remnined illiterete. Now, he could get n good job with the trnde unlon; but they do not like the wey ho mia-apells.

After a few weeks of instruction, the teachers in the Kreuzberg fectory beecme more than just teachers. They turn into friende and helpere. Frequently, they have to take a firm stand when somebody wants to pry his girlfriend out of this "idiotio course" because she would be much more use to him working than battling with the alphebet.

The teachers have published a proper printed booklet entitled "Shopping ond What I Have to Know about it. Consumer Education for Adult Illiterates" by Helga Rübsamen and Regina Finke.

Shopping can be a disastrous experience for illiterates - capecially when the shelves of a supermarket huvo been raorganised and fumiliar items are no longer where they should be. When thut hupens it ie no rurity for somebody to pick up shoe pollsh in a tube lustead of

Newcomers to the courses nra encournged to relate such experiences. In fact, they may talk about everything that moves or troubles tham.

The realisation in class that there are others with the same problem gives a sense of security.

The netual teaching is preceded by n preliminary three-month course in which classes of nhout 15 meet once a week. The nim here is to avercome the feeling of isolation and fullure.

This is followed by very small uctual two-hour evaning classes twice a week to be attended for two to three years.

Some of the pupils come by eur beeuuse liliterates hava been able to haid driving licenees ever einee u court ruled that trafflo signs are mere symbols and that signpoets giving names of places have no legal relevance in terms of traf-

One of the problems with adult literaey education stems from the fact that some local authorities want the pupils to attend a Volkshochschule course in the last months of their literacy educa-

These courses are wide popular, but those who siled MEDICINE quently complain that the de es stringsnt us in a regular of

And indeed, it was this to school in the conventional turned muny illiterates into

The AOII in Kreuzberg to the smant mares.

Its money through Section 30 Transported in milk churns painted derul Social Welfaire Act. But the to prevent confusion, some qualification eriterie are \$10,000 litres of horso urine flowed into qualificetion eriterie are and spect. a problem case is the chain of churns ended in Adler-

But ut present the AOB What Butenandt, who was 24 at the

"But the learning process the sessed further to the point whera, teracy in the Federal Reputs the sessed further to the point whera, in two years of tedious work, it yield-ignoring an existing problem that is minute quantity of tiny crystals: estion is, how long will it the seek hormones.

Ten years later, llutenandt was a social problem that is more than years later, llutenandt was curious and periphetal phase of Chemistry. But political circumstantiate the imagazine Betriff Letting the money that went with the

ing and further education are

Otto, who can only guess the ses stencilled on the crates of

Writers in exile

literature powerless." "It will alwaye be exiled, whether abroad or at home."

Hons-Albert Walter is undoubtedly right when, at the stert of his 6-volume presentation of German literature in exile (not yet completed, J. B. Metzler Verlag, Stuttgart) he explaine "thet the politicial and social developments which led to emigration from Germany had act in before 1933, and ... that the impact of this period will be felt long after 1949/1950."

Numerous statements by the writers In question confirm this.

And what was the situation in 1945?

The boom period for the Oerman authors in exile during Theugh nobody at that time thought cannot hide thie fact.

during the war period.

"Our best client is posterio" Even when the hormone boom got conscience." Hans Sohl wrote the ground after World Was it Buhis native Germany.

Far from piddling results in hormone research

Another problem is the first of the Tebel Prize winner Adolf Buteses held in Kassel wet finance and the Volkshochschule budge toe, has turned 80.

Herlin drive is new finance it was in the waning 1920s that this white collar workers union as it was in the waning 1920s that this white collar workers union as it was in the waning 1920s that this white collar workers union as it was eet in motion in Berturzentrum Schinchthof (aban Prompted by Butenandt, tho pharmic centre). The Protestani Checuticals firm Schering sent out said it would examine whete yers to contact stud forms throughout join the backers.

The AOII in Kranckers of the large was emant mares.

Section 39 governs welfare of, a Berlin suburb, in a 20,000-litre the "therapy of peeple littered on vat. disability."

Using steam heat, the liquid that had

Even If the AOB continue anwhile started to decompose was down applicants to majorale ckened by evaporating its water consent number of purtleipants is t - a process that produced an unses (most of them make small reedsnted stench. In fact, Butenandt tions out of their own pockets his colleagues were always assured still need DM1500,000 a year—a seat on the city's public transport ter how thrifty the operation everybody gave them a wide

more than half this emount. What Butenandt, who was 24 at the are virtually no donations.

Schooling for illiterates what Butenandt, who was 24 at the are virtually no donations.

Schooling for illiterates what Butenandt, who was 24 at the are virtually no donations.

Bremen, Frankfurt and Municipal Colors of scientific roulette at the time. in Frankfurt, the Sacial Was ef scientific roulette at the time. ee pays for individual laster on Ziegner, risked the game — and private teachers provided by on.

It is questionable whether whe

tu fight liliteracy because "is to colagenarian today. And indeed, ut udult illiteraces are not only as the time — aoma 50 years ago — he for what school was unable to the time — aoma 50 years ago — he for what school was unable to the time but that sehool liself has to old not have solved. The question produced this sort of deficient set eccupied him was whether the spite the range of instruction of the time was been after all his out who are only suggestive were really the sought-after hor-"Money, didn't roally matter," eays ork were really tha sought-after hor-

dispatches, would certifely hard the final proof was provided by the or two to say on the subject.

Therhard has been subjected with minute fiberhard has been s antitles of the concentrate, the rethis Web, 3 handling or the concentration motion, viding indisputable proof that the stals in the test tubes were female

It took another two years before Buhandt came up with yet another suc-

"Our emigration has just ber Using 15,000 litres of urine from that the war is over," says Oil man males, he managed to produced ne male hormone andristerone in pure

such a lucrative and important usa of This sudden interest began to fine parties as in the case of the Pill, Busixties (after 20 years of indications and brought to light a yest sensured and he had meanwhile scientific treaties and illerated that it is ensured and he had meanwhile scientific treaties and illerated that it is assistant, Erika von Zieg-

York, forty years after emission and made no money out of it. Adantied to though he had a stake in the Schering though based on his discovery, these

were confidented by the Allisa at a tima when the boom was about to set in.

In. 1944, Butsnandt's Berlin instituto wes moved to Tübingsn; and in 1948, when he turned down an appointment ot Basel University, the Tübingen atudanta were so overloyed as to honour him with a torehlight parade.

Even ao, in 1953 he left Tübingen to go to Munich where he wea offered excellent reacorch facilities.

He was leter appointed heed of the Instituta for Physiological Chemiatry at Munich's Medical School and also becama head of the Max Planck Institute for Blochemistry.

He retained his laboratory facilities after retirement in 1972.

After his discovery of hormones, Butenandt eaused two mora international aenaation; In 1959 be succaaded in producing the sex lure of a butterfly, a socalled pheromone that, through the sense of smell, bringa males milas. The discovery was Inter to play an important praetical role in agriculture as an insec-

In 1960 he became the focal point of the public discussion over university reform in this country.

Ho had meanwhile eucceeded Otto Hshn as the president of the Max Plenck Society for the Promotion of

In 1967 ha warned of a stagnation of research due to shortage of funds.

The dramatio developments at Germany's universities irked the devoted scientist to the point where - in 1969 - he called for better basic research to atem the brain drain.

A heated dispute with various scientifie organisations ensued and led to demands for his resignation on the grounds of opposing reforms.

Butenaodt refuned to resign and, by changing the election procedures for the Max Planck Society Executive Board, he managed to says the Society from those who were bent on destroy-

In 1972, he was instrumental in changing the Society's statutes and thus glving younger renearchers more eay.

In 1978 ho sald it was most deplorable that the universities permitted themaelves to "hava tha new universities law folgted on them."

As he seas it, the old type of German university with its scientific achievementa is gone forever.

Butenandt, who has always been essentially a basic researcher, has neverthelass also appreclated the practical aignificunee of applied recearch,

He says that progress in bacle reseerch must eventually lead to the re-



Adolf Butenandt ... , always a baelc re-

sults' practical application -- frequently in the most unaxpected way,

Thin thesis can also be reversed; Neglecting basic research must inevitably lead to a deficit of Idaaa and thie, in turn, must have a disestrous effect on the competitiveness of the nation. This is exoctly what was happening today.

Adolf Butsnandt hes never stopped demanding of atudents, sciontista and universities what he himself has always been prepared to give; performance, alaglemindedness of purpoes and quali-Klaus Bruns

(Die Weil, 23 March 1983)

The writer, Dr Jürgen-Peter Stöcsel, has written a book on psychosematic medicine called Das Menschenmögliche, to be published this year by Fischer Verlag.

hure von Uexkull has turned 75. 1 first met him ut tha 4th Workshop of the German Collage for Psychosomaties in Ulm.

This meeting of the college which he founded in 1974 and whose munager he was until 1981 alsu murked Uexkoll's last participation in a seientifie event at Ulm University.

The college's busic concept, which he helped draft and ably represent while a professor of Internal medicine and psychosomaties at Ulm University from 1967 to 1976, has lang been regarded as exemplary in the field of medical train-

Among the sallent features of the concept were lecturing at the siekhed and the inclusion of psychological and social subjects in the medical curriculum. This is now required as part of the qualification procedure for doctors that eame into force in 1973.

We talked about this when i recently saw him at his Freiburg retlrement homa. Ha was instrumental in the introduction of psychosomatic wards at Ulm's University Hospital.

"But since these wards ara staffed primarily by psychoanalysts they are not really entitled to bear this description. The wards are essentially paychoanalytical training and research institutes or neurosis clinics. Important though all this might be, for basic research, these wards tend to be isolated from normal clinical work, thus forfelting the chance provided in Ulm by the establishmant of a new scientific-medical academy," he told me.

Initially, there was some experimenting with a departmental system in the field of internal medicine. Though this promotes specialisation, it also calls for cooperation among spacialists as part of the daily routine to prevent the individual from losing his overview.

Pioneer in the field of psychosomatics



Thure you Uexkull ... bettling organi sational problems,

This new organisational structure raised the standard of specialised research and care for the patiente above normal levels; but it did not change the fundamentals of medical work. The doctors still continued to treat the sickness rather than the slek person.

Thure von Uexkull presented a new model for the realisation of a further objective of the reformed university: By institutionallalng psychosometics as part of internal medicine, the physical aspects were not to receive less aed the psychological more attention; they were to be integrated as part of the general care for the patient.

· The feasibility of this approach was demonstrated in a pilot project in an internal medicine ward at Ulm University Hospital.

The project, headed by Karl Köhle from 1972 to 1979, anjoyed Uexkull's able guldanec.

In his eulogy marking Uexküll'a 68th birthday in 1976, Köhla pald tribute to his teacher for his attempts "to convinee with businesslike arguments in the disputa over university policy. His wny of promoting psychosomotle medicine in everyday alinical life is in keeping with the patient's confidence that doetors will not ignore aubstantiated scientific findings in the long run, thus bena-

fiting the peopla under their care." Looking back on his work, Uaxkull told me: "We underestimated the opposition and did not provide the necessary contractuel safeguards for our reform experiment in a hostile onvironment."

The difficulties of psychosomatic medieine are not so much dua to shorteominga in research (there ie ample convineing evidence of the importance of psychological factors in aliments and their therapics); they are primarily due to organisational probleme

But appearances can be deceptive. The Internal medicine ward of the District Hoapital in Tegernsee, headed by Peter Bayeri since 1978, proven that topnoteh physical care for the patient can go hand in-hend with psychosomatic care - and not only at university hospi-

Since the German College for Psychosomatics promotes such efforts, Thure von Uexkull suggested that a committee of experts eveluate the work at the Tegernsee Hospital - eapecially in view of the fact that Bayeri had been given notice without mentioning a rea-

in mid-February, Dexkuii wrote to the district commissioner, Wolfgang Grobl, sending him the committee's report to the effect that the discontinuation of the Tegernsee project would cause an irreplaceable lose and recommending that Dr Bayerl's contract be Jürgen-Peter Stössel

(Süddeutsche Zeliong, 15 March 1983)

The analysia underlined the importance of showing the public how women journalists work, what their working conditions are like in an effort to do help more women enter journa-

Although 52 per cent of the population are female, only 33 per cent of those entering journalism are women.

Only 17 per cent of tha editors in print media and radio are women; five per cent of the editors-in-chief are; and no single daily newspaper has a woman In the top editorial position.

98.5 per cent of the commentators and foreign correspondents working for tha ARD broadcasting channel are men. Even women's magazines such as tho popular Brigitte are run by men.

Many woman fall by the wayside in the struggle to get to the top.

In a study conducted by Irene Neverla, Gerda Kanzleiter and a number of other women from the University of Munich an effort is made to discover

The study deals with the situation of female journalists and is to be published

You don't need to study or undergo any special kind of training to get into

This is a factor of uncertainty for many women, many of them just slipped to the job as it were.

Many mothers of women journalists have a university education and the fothers of many were self-employed. This is less the case with male journalists.

Many women get Into journalism vio free-lance activities, this being the only way to combine their job and their private life - which usually maana their

This is a particulorly difficult tosk in this job as journalists are often required to work in the evening and must as it were be constantly available.

This would suggest why only 25 per cent of the women journalists have children compared with 57 per cant for their male colleagues; 30 per cent of female journalists livo aione. Thase ore statistics from a Westdeutscher Rundfunk (WDR) aurvay.

Forty two per cent of the women, as opposed to 72 per cent of men, state that they find it easy to combine their work and their fomily life.

Those women who manage to get o foot inside the journalistic door often get no further than the low-prestige departments, and are very rarely serious candidates for editors-in-chief.

The Neverla/Kanzleiter study reveals nese employment statistics for the broadcasting channels ARD (exctuding SR and SFB). ZDF and RtAS: female journalists for politics, economics, sport and current affairs, 9 per cent (TV, 8 per cent); for culture, education and social affairs, 26 per cent (TV, 11 per cent); for light entertainment and music, 13 per cent (TV, 16 per cent).

ly newspaper on which research was carried out didn't have one female political journalist and, of the total of 18 women journalists, eight worked for the local and regional sec-

Here, they are responsible for the traditional women's subjects, such as health, consumer questions, social iasues, the church, culture and of course

next three years, be conducting three fashlon. special projects on the following sub-Many had not chosen these fields themselves but had virtually been put jacts: "Sex-specific division of labour and gainful employment by women," their by their male colleagues. "Women's education" and "Women

One participant at a "Women in the

SOCIETY

Why women journalists find it hard to make the grade

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Madia" seminar In Hagen characterised her male colleagues and the "mutual cooperation" as fellows: "Getting the coma-on, vanity, ahowing-off, jokes, alcohol, playing Skat (a popular German game), broken-down relation-

The study confirmed the male will to reach the top and the fear of success on the part of the women. It would seem os if all the men are

just walting in their starting holes and raning to go. Neverla/Kanzlelter and the other members of the research team gained the impression that men accept the

price of success without thinking. It was not clear whether women actually rejected such a career outright because auecess was to difficult or whether they are not willing to adjust and run the risk of being corrupted by suc-

Of the 98 mole and female journul-Ists covered by the study, 75 per cent of the men and only 40 per cent of tha women claimed to be interested in assuming top management functions.

"Women do not feel ot easa in privileged positions."

Some of the partielpants at the Hagen conference then revealed n typical reaction: they regorded it as important for women to take on top jobs, but they did not like the ideo of doing so themselves.

According to the Neverla/Kanzleller report, if women want to be successful they have to overcome their subjective fears and olso esst asida the "eleurly biologicolly influenced prejudice that there are specifically femole espebili-

According to one of the muie colicu-

n institution specifically designed

A to deal with women's problems hos

The initiotive wants to contribute to-

wards a more comprehensive kind of

research by "including forgotten or sup-

been set up ot Blalefeld University.

pressed" evidence.

ject of women in acclety.

with for four years.

and the Third World."

es at the university was made.

gues Interviewed, for example, wnmen ore "more subject to fluctuotions in their abilities thun men, thut'a quito understanduble, obvious."

Others fael that women are "unobicetive," "simply more sensitive," "don't get so involved in certain editorial tusks" and do not "huvo as much sinying power" as men.

This is particularly the euso when women ore usked to "sucrifiee their

One TV director commonted: "A woman just Isn't really suited for this TV business -- you can quota me wordfor-word herc. A woman is just too involved in her own affairs. She is hardly obla to form the editorial eireles and teams needed. She wonts to do overything herself."

The Interviewer drew these conclusion from these opinions:

"If women had the qualificotions and copabilities then they would be able to get in to top positions.

Such a formulation implies that women can usually be expected not tu liovo such quolifications, whereas the lutter are almost untomatically expected for men.

If it really is so difficult for women in generol to elimb up the cureer ludder in this profession, you would expect the femole "loners" to elub together und try for greater success.

However, this is where we como across unother difficulty: the relationship hetween the femule journalists is nut niwaya marked by solidarity. Competition is fast to gain the upper hund.

Many of the participunts at the seminnr told toles of intrigue, gossip, "mule" behaviour, urrogance, envy and mistrust ulongside the many positive

To reully remain a woman support the women's movement mething many female journe

In the Neverla/Kanzlellerg unile journalists were asked to their opinions on the women

Most said that is was a got office in Dortmund have developed but that anti-male excesses and for unenvisible reputation for cordical way in which demands not involved in erime.

foreing men and to the defensive as one: The radio at police headalthough the women perceive of the burglery. Send a van."

solves to be emotionally strong the squad at the burgled Dortmund anea, they would oppear to also tronics shop was too late to catch the responsibility for men with burglers who fled, leaving the atolen mework of "social partnership" di — radios, stereo sets, video reThis dissociation from the percent of TV sets — on the loading

This dissociation from the view and TV sets - on the loading movement would indicate a min.
ment of the women's movement the extra men arrived in tha purely political movement, lithey were told to push off again

Despite many coses of unsulleave the van because the policeexperiences mode with other en the scena would like to watch journellsts, the participants at for any burglars who might have nar ugreed that more women to behind.

"People (men) have got to a safe pisce: home.

lising that we exist, so that the lease two: A handful of off-duty of everyday life can no longer be dinto a house occupled by squeted."

snd started beating up everybody. It's about time that "subjemen were pulled by their hair, men cleult with from a woman's pined down the stoirs und o visiting view." But the chances of sum for injured to the point where ke however, preity poor. incapacitated for weeks.

The percentuge share of femilies crews of several patrol cars cuilmulists represented in three builty the neighbours lingered for using stutions of differing sizes distant and then drove off again.

crease between 1949 and 1979. Case thres: A Dortmund citizen Although the number of jos inied to get rid of two tramps sleep-nucle journalists increased, the offine nearly completed building not a corresponding increase its sing them with a bucket of cold centage share of women. But the three policemen who centuge shure of women. Any cut-backs in this field, is on the scene had a better idea. it the women liest. hit the women first. He drew his chemical mace and

> doctor later diagnosed eyo and faco ocurrences like these have blackens image of the Dortmund police to

the two tramps at raight in the face.

s recent court case involving a rob-

he public's wariness of sceking poilfolection is justified by the growing or of police officers answering

The actual approach to scient popular to the western districts of the search had to be changed in sold. There for years been warning each able to find answers to the gas after a burglary even if policements after a burglary even if policements.

ullt was not until last year when the

Topics began to be discussed the searchers came up with stolen had up to that time cither begin thing outlits, cassettes, bird cages, or dealt with in a distorted way. lances and alcohol.

Lock your doors folks, here comes

the Dortmund police force

Who would have thought that the burglars whom neighbours had observed in a shop would get no more than a friendly greeting from the aummoned

> on with the job? The men in the patrol car realised that the burglars were colleagues of theirs and once they were told that "everything's under control," they re-

patrot ear erew and be left alone to get

turned to headquarters. The burglars continued to clean up In peace, secure in the knowledge that they belonged to what one prosecutor ealled a "cohesive and corrupt group."

There must have been many situations since 1977 when the police formed a apecial squad to fight street crime in Dortmund's west.

Policemen ore said to have stood guard with their waapons drawn to enable their eriminal friends to burgle in peace - naturally expecting part of tho loot us protection money.

Only once the burglars were uwuy and safe did police work take its normal bureaueratic course, clues having been carefully removed by experts.

Forty one officers have come under suspicion since last November. The investigation of 20 of them hua been discontinued. The rest are likely to be charged soon.

Eleven have come under particularly serious suspicion. They are sileged to have committed many thefts in the course of duty over the past five years.

Six are now in custody pending trial and five arrest warrants have been suspended on stringent conditions.

The Irial of the first two of these pollce officers - who were charged with grand larceny - shows how much theft a taken for granted in the force.

After a burgiary in a supermarket, the first thing the two officers who were called in to investigate did was to holp themselves - one to a bottle of Greek brandy and the other to a bottle of

Asked what made them do it, one of the policemen answered: "It's customs-

They hid the stoien bottles under

ac good to be seen running around with a bottle in hand." One of the co-defendents, argued that they would have been given a bottle of alcohol anyway because that was the

ing themselves? The judges saw it differently and gave each of the accused an eightmonth suspended sentence and a fina of DM2,000.

custom. So what was wrong with help-

their jackets because "it wouldn't look

North Rhine-Westphalia's Interior Minister, Herbert Schnoor (SPD), said In a TV interview that "we must accept the fact that the change of values in our society as a whole, as with regard to property, has not passed by the police force." In an aside, he added: "What we need is a police force capable of aciing on its own initiative."

He has exactly that - especially in Dortmund - though of course not the way he meant it. There can be no denying that Dortmund police officers showed initiative when, in their free time, drunk and without orders, they proceeded against tha squattars in case

There was a whole group of them but only two had the misfortune of having been on so many official raids against squatters and demonstrators as to be instantly identified and subsequently charged: senior police officer Dietmar Weist, in charge of the eentral precinct, ond Commissar Michael Murawski, deputy head of u task force.

They were given four-month suspended sentences. The judge accepted as a mitigating circumstance that they had had frequent brushes with squatters und used their raid to rid themseives of their frustrations.

The press officer at police headquarters now routinely lists the many discipilnary proceedings against the black sheep in the force. There are 17 formal discipilnery proceedings in progress against alieged police thieves and fon-

Some have had thoir salaries cut to up to 40 per cent, and the Ihree police officers who used their chemical mace on the tramps have been suspended from duty pending the appeal of their court sentences.

One officer who, last December, came under suspicion of pimping and la

rect. This compromise, however, must be

concepts have taken clear shape by then and that negotiations keep moving bet-

tain concessions from the Russians if tho Pershings are already part of the landscape.

This would trigger off the "hour of the counter measures" - Iho crisis hour, which nobody dare desire.

(Die Zeit, 8 April 1983)

now being tried has been suspended

from duty on full pay.
Only officers Weist and Murawski ara still on full duty. Weist lost his posltion has head of the central precinct. But Murawakl Is still deputy head of his task force because it appears that Police President Wolfgang Manner cannot manage without him.

Only ten days after the attack on the aquatters and long before the wounds of the injured hed haaled, Murawski was put in charge of security for a major soccer game.

Commented Manner in the local press: "There's nobody cise of his cali-Ingrid Müller-Münch

(Frankfurter Rundschae, 22 March 1983)

Shooting deaths: should officers be armed?

14-year-old boy was recently shot dead by police after he had forced his way at night into a youth centre in Gauting, Bavaria.

The incident was ao grotesque that It impossible to give the police the benefit of the doubt.

There was nothing that could even remotely have resembled a self-defence

Even if the boy had been a roal criminal, he was in an enclosed space. Ali the police had to do wos to wait for him to come out again or summon help.

And evon if the boy had been hailed by the police (why wasn't he?) and had not responded, there was no reason to

And if he had started to couse troublo inside the building, there would still

have been no reason to shoot. The shooting had to be done through a window, making it impossible to sim to incapacitato rather than kili.

There have been more such macabre examples of unwarranted use of police

in Hamburg, on 18-year-old youth who could at most have been suspected of being n cor thief was shot dead at point-biank range after he had aiready been arrested. And In Augsburg the indiscriminate use of weapons led to the death of a drunk driver.

What these incidenta have in common is the fact that the use of the weapon was out of proportion to the "crime" and had nothing to do with self-defence.

What happened was that the pistol simply overcompensated for its user's

There are those who will point to the inadequate training of young police officers and to unclear regulations on the

But even should there be a kernel of greater the willingness of the Soviets to truth in such arguments, they miss the sible to arm a hugo number of policemon and expect them all to show a sense of responsibility.

This is not directed against individual police officers but is mount to point to the fact that be the very law of averages such a system must lead to deadly mis-

Before going into the pros and cons in the controversy over the justification to "shoot to kill," experience shows that we should weigh the necessity of having an armed police force as against the possibility of a "controlled disarmament move."

Robert Leicht (Stddeuische Zelloog, 22 March 1983)

The Female is under closer scrutiny

Organisers says that it is not intended to Ignoro malas: "We're not intorested in turning the tables, but a shift towards the female way of aeeing things." The Bielefeld Initletive works in close The whole idea of a special line of recooperation with other women's initiasearch grew out of the results of various

tive groups, both on o national and inseminars held in various university foternational level. cultles over the yaars. It advises those seeking Information, Experiences gained by women in helps prepare aeminars, put together women's movements or while studying material for theses and provides job or teaching at university began to be

combined: the women came to regard contacts. themselves as researchers into the sub-Following these first three years, there will be an assessment of the progress made and the decision on the fu-Then an attempt to make sure thot this research became as integral part of ture of the university group will be

The women made their point to the Such research on the situation of chancellor of the university and, in turwomen finds its origins in the political bulent sittings of the university senate context of the New Women's Movc. on 9 June, 1982, and 7 July, 1982, an ment and has become particularly accepted in the USA and in Britain.

"Interdisciplinary Research Group for Research on the Situation of the Content, therefore, is linked to the Woman in Society" was set up, to begin change in the female awareness of her aituation in society and the changes in The female scientists will, during the the status of women in everyday life.

Tha demand for research dealing with the problems facing women dates back to the 18th century. However, it took until the second half of the 19th century, a period in which women began organising themselves in

various associations, before these de-

munds emerged in the shape of

11 tunkfurter Rumbabau. 6 %:

The universities were gradual point where businessmen now make ed to abandon their unti-femile of policemen, telling them that des. Those warmen who began were not prepared to take video sets and later actually teaching inhere the payment for goods sold. sities found themselves confront mule behaviour.

They realised how strongly is thods and content of learning. and research were oriented patnarchal atructures of thinks

The usually subordinate position are in court. And — a novelty in located to women in the standard their extreme under speed. sentation in research prevented women of a possible specific

role as femule scientists. Admission of women to W and educutional facilities and the felt that a mere fine was not enough to guarantee emancipaire enough to guarantee emancipaid

This already led during the he decades of this century to active women in universitles designed women reflect upon the oppress which they are subjected.

(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz. 3 Hot

rigid scientific concepts end de ln a jeweilery shop, the defending yer in all seriousness suggested that inlising items be looked for in poli-

is policemen invoived in the chemiemergence of u new self-awares there incident, those who raided the women of a possible specific is a occupied by squatters and those helped themseives to the ejectrosli received suspended prison sen-

en hand to guard the goods.

plic prosecutor's office obtained Warrants for police homes that public realised the extent to which ears were justified.

such an agreement.

Moscow and missiles

Continued from page 2 would seem inevitable in such an over

just as they were with the outcome of the West German elections in March. It would hardly be surprising if they are banking on a Democrat victory during the US elections in 1984.

tuality, the Soviets will be disappointed,

Yet egain, they may have to hide their disappointment. And, in the final analysis, if they take their own military arguments seriously they must soon answer the question whether they would prefer 54 or 27 or no Pershings to 108 - and if so, how many SS-20s they would be willing to "secrifice" to reach

In this sense, the argument that the closer the date of deployment gets, the

schleved soon after the Geneva talks reconvene at the end of May. This pressupposes that the Weslern

ween spring and iate autumn. It will be virtuelly impossible to ob-

Theo Sommer

